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The Political Economist.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A short but very important discussion took place last night in relation to the present embarrassing and somewhat alarming state of affairs at Constantinople. In reply to a question put by Mr Disraeli to Lord John Russell, the Noble Lord made a statement in which he described, in the plainest and clearest manner, the progress of political events at Constantinople since the arrival of Prince Menschikoff. It is now evident, that not only according to the direct professions of the Russian Government to other European States, but also according to the pretensions of Prince Menschikoff, his demands in the first place were of a limited, moderate, and even unobjectionable nature, and with regard to which the British Minister rather afforded his assistance to facilitate than otherwise. But is equally evident that the demands more recently made were of such a nature as did not accord with the representations which had been made by the Government of Russia to other European Powers as the object of the mission, but which, on the contrary, have taken all by surprise, and are regarded as a grave breach of existing treaties, which would endanger the national independence of Turkey, and render a large portion of the natives of European Turkey much more amenable to the power of Russia than of Turkey.

But in the grave juncture which has arisen, it is satisfactory in the highest degree to be assured by Lord John Russell that France and England are acting in the matter with the most perfect concurrence and cordiality, and that the tendency of the instructions to the British and French Ministers at Constantinople is to the effect that under all circumstances it is deemed essential to preserve the European treaties, and to maintain inviolate the independence of Turkey. Lord John Russell concluded by expressing a hope, in which all will heartily concur, that notwithstanding present appearances, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

All legislation is experimental. It is almost always impossible to predict with certainty what will be the precise effect of the enactment of this law or the repeal of that. Men who have been most sanguine in their anticipations of good, and men who have been most confident in their prophecies of evil, are often alike obliged to confess how entirely their expectations have been falsified by the event. It is rarely that all the facts requisite to the formation of a perfectly sound judgment are before us: rarer still that we give to each its due weight. In some cases our analysis of human nature is at fault—in others our estimate of friction and opposing forces—in others, again, some small circumstance has escaped our attention which modifies and turns the whole current of affairs. Sometimes, indeed, we may feel so rationally and unboundedly convinced of the truth of the principles we advocate as to be resolved to carry them out into legislative action independent of all consideration of consequences. Sometimes, too, we may have such perfect confidence in the accuracy of our prognosis, as to rely unhesitatingly on ultimate results, though the immediate ones may seem adverse to our views. Free Trade was a case in point. But as a general rule, those statesmen who have had the longest life will have their memories most filled with instances of mistaken forebodings and falsified predictions; and those whose experience has been the widest, will be most anxious to proceed upon the slow and safe basis of cautious and limited experiment, rather than to dogmatise boldly or legislate rashly on the ground of abstract reasoning—however indisputable may be the premises, or however close and cogent may be the logic.

Sir Robert Peel was especially a statesman of this latter stamp. He seldom grasped any principle very firmly or courageously in the first instance. He had essentially a timid, inquiring, *groping*, experimentalising mind. In the case of Free Trade, he had *misgivings* long before he had *convictions*. He had an idea that the advocates of unrestricted commerce *might* be right, but he wished to try and see before committing himself to their views. Accordingly *he felt his way*: he began by small and tentative modifications of our tariff; and as he watched the effects of these and saw the revenue grow more buoyant and the commerce of the country expand and grow elastic under the change, he ventured on bolder and bolder alterations; and when these also confirmed the result of the earlier and more timid experiments, then, and not till then, did he rise to a conviction that the *principle* was a just one, and might be safely taken as the guide and the pole-star of his future policy.

Now, we think it is worth consideration whether something of the same course may not be adopted at the present time with reference to Representative Reform. We have recently had—and are still having—a series of exposures which have not only forced upon the public mind a conviction of the necessity of some purifying and controlling enactments which shall strike at the root of such evils for the future, but have, as it were, provided us with a set of those *corpora vilia* on which experiments ought proverbially to be made. Some politicians recommend one remedy—some another: each physician is confident that his drug would work a cure; but his professional brethren do not agree with him, and the pharmacopeia of political science affords no panacea of which the operation is admitted to be certain, and the reputation established by universal consent. *Why should we not try one or two experiments* to decide the disputed points? Further; next year we are promised a comprehensive and general measure of Reform, which shall apply to the whole country, shall embrace all points, shall strike at all abuses. But we are not agreed as to the details of the scheme: we want further knowledge; we cannot feel certain of the effect of several of the plans which have been suggested. Why should we not "feel our way"? Why not try some of them on a small scale instead of enacting them on a great scale? Why not employ the summer and autumn in accumulating a few facts for the great discussion and the momentous legislation which is to engross next session?

The position of matters is this. One of the principal and most difficult portions of the New Reform Bill will be that which is to purify elections—to crush, or at least to *minimize*, corruption and intimidation. Those who have thought most deeply on the subject feel most perplexed as to the wisest and most effective means to be applied. But we have now a number of boroughs wherein proved corruption and illicit influences of all kinds have just rendered new elections necessary. Why not try in these new elections one or two of the means which, it has been suggested, should form part of the New Reform Bill, as likely to crush or minimize those illicit influences? For example:—

The ballot is regarded by a very estimable political party as the

natural and obvious, and a certain and effective, preventative both of bribery and intimidation. They argue, with much plausibility, that if people voted secretly they would be able to vote freely; that as long as their votes can be ascertained, it is hopeless to expect that they can be protected against illegal, undue, and excessive external influence; that men would be indisposed to buy a vote where they could not be certain of getting what they paid for; and that in many cases, in higher walks of life, the ballot is found necessary for the protection of men who do not need it half so much as poor and dependent electors. These are not our opinions; but it is impossible to deny that there is much force in them. It is unquestionable that when you give a man the suffrage you ought, if possible, to protect him in its exercise; that if the ballot *would* give this protection, the ballot ought to be conceded, if it can be shown that nothing else would answer the same purpose, and that no equivalent mischiefs would arise from the concession. We, for our part, incline to think that there are many objections to the ballot, which would become obvious as soon as it was introduced;—we believe that less injurious substitutes might be found for it;—and we do *not* believe that it would secure secresy or give protection; nor can we learn that, in other countries where it is used in parliamentary elections, it is resorted to or valued for purposes of concealment. Here, then, is a case in which the most radical difference of opinion prevails, not as to a question of right or wrong, of wisdom or folly, but as to a matter of fact. No one *knows* how the ballot would work—we can only speculate as to how it is *likely* to work. *Let us ascertain the fact:*—when ascertained, we shall all bow before it: the fears of the one party or the hopes of the other will have been shown to be futile, and a great, and at present barren, controversy will be set at rest. Let us enact that in a dozen boroughs for which new writs have to be issued, the voting shall be secret, and that in a dozen others it shall be open:—we can then compare the results and shall have gained an important class of facts to guide us in our arguments next session.

Again:—it has been suggested that voting for members of Parliament shall take place in the same mode as voting for Boards of Guardians now does—by means of papers left for signature at the houses of electors the day before the poll. It is argued, and with great appearance of justice, that in this way you would materially diminish both corrupting and intimidating influences; that you would entirely put an end to that bribery which takes place towards the close of the day, when parties are nearly balanced and the contest is a doubtful one; that as no one bribes either uselessly or gratuitously—either if he is certain of his seat or if he has no chance of it,—and that, as under this system, the contest would be decided before either candidate knew anything of the state of the poll, there would be few cases in which the *speculative* expenditure of money would be hazarded; while the great gain—viz., the securing the votes of those who are timid, lukewarm, indolent, and quiet-minded—would, by virtually enlarging and improving the constituency, reduce the bribable and bullyable portion of it to comparative insignificance. By this means, it is argued, you would defeat the evil more effectually by *outflanking* it than by meeting it in the face. Some parties, on the other hand, contend that this plan would not prevent intimidation, and might lead to forgery, and might practically be very difficult to work in a large constituency. Who can venture dogmatically to pronounce which party is right, and which is wrong? Here, again, we are *arguing conjecturally* on a question of fact which we have before us the means of *ascertaining practically*. Let Parliament direct that in a dozen of the new elections the plan of voting papers shall be adopted; and the result will go far to settle the wisdom or inexpediency of that suggestion for ever. By a course like this, point after point of the vexed and multifarious question of Representative Reform might be translated from the domain of speculation into that of knowledge, to the infinite relief and benefit of all.

The usual objection to mere empiric and experimental legislation does not apply here. No interests would be interfered with, no confusion would be caused, no inconvenient or irrevocable precedent would have been established. No step would have been taken from which it would be difficult to draw back, as would be the case if an *experimental* extension of the franchise were attempted. If the result were satisfactory, all parties would be glad,—or would for shame's sake be obliged to appear so: if unsatisfactory, the matter would be simply dropped by general consent. We earnestly entreat the cool consideration of our legislators to these suggestions.

THE TRUE MORAL OF THE STAFFORD CASE.

The Committee appointed to investigate the alleged delinquencies of the late Secretary to the Admiralty have made their report. Several of our contemporaries have passed a somewhat harsh judgment upon this document, as indicating a desire on the part of its authors to shrink from their duty of pronouncing a distinct judicial decision in a painful case—as containing a mere summing up of the evidence—a charge to the jury, but neither a verdict nor a sentence. We cannot concur in this criticism. We think it a most able and satisfactory State Paper—calm, dignified, and impartial; drawn up in a style of first-rate ability; with a covert, gentlemanly, but most cutting vein of sarcasm pervading it, and administering blame in that courteous, grave, and measured language which best befits a high tribunal and will be most keenly felt by those who have incurred it;—if, indeed, they are not callous to all sense of shame and all rebukes of conscience.

It is important to draw the true moral from the details of this singular and shameful case. It is important that the systematic and daring delinquency of eminent public servants should not be merged or cloaked by any discussions as to the personal honour and scrupulous veracity of this or that individual senator or *employé*. Therefore we are not disposed to lay much stress upon Mr Stafford's apparent prevarications, obvious lapses of memory, and proved inaccuracies of statement. We know how easy it is for gentlemen of the most honourable character and the most veracious intentions to take the most discrepant views of facts which lie plain before them, and to make with equal confidence the most irreconcileable assertions respecting interviews at which they have been present, and conversations in which they have borne a part. We can quite believe that Mr Stafford may have thought himself fully justified in asserting his ignorance of facts which had been only *unofficially* brought before him, and in declaring the non-existence of documents which had been withdrawn and of intentions which had been abandoned. We can quite acquit him of any intentional misrepresentation of the language which he used, or is said to have used, regarding the pressure laid upon him as to the disposal of his patronage; and we can readily guess at the real drift of the conversation of the particularities of which Mr Stafford, Sir Baldwin Walker, and Mr Grant give such divergent reports, without casting the smallest slur upon the deliberate veracity of any of them. Mr Stafford's character, we think, comes out from the whole evidence quite clear—that is, we mean of course, quite plain and obvious. He is a hasty, impulsive, thoughtless, reckless Irishman, with a random looseness of brain even greater than is usual with his countrymen,—with no higher notion of public duty than is contained in a thorough-going adherence to party,—a jobber by instinct and by birth, as is natural in a man born under the star of Dublin Castle, as Dublin Castle was fifty years ago, and cradled in all the old iniquities of Toryism,—and who has since been sheltered in some miraculous manner from all knowledge of the improvement in political morality and the elevation of the standard of public duty which have taken place since his childhood. There is a *naïveté*, a simplicity, a directness, an unconsciousness of wrong about his abominations, that is really beautiful and childish. The very audacity of his corruptions almost disarms wrath. He has heard, we suppose, of public opinion and of the vigilance of the public Press,—yet he, the Secretary to the Admiralty, canvasses openly in the dockyards with the Tory candidates. He knows he will have to undergo the ordeal of Parliamentary interpellations from watchful and experienced opponents, yet he cancels a minute of the Board on the avowed ground that it prevents his jobbing away the appointments of the public service. He is not a niggardly or shabby man, yet he gives a dinner to the Tory canvassers and invites the officers of the dockyard (his own subordinates) to meet them, and charges the expenses of the dinner to civil contingencies! He is a man of laxity *par excellence*. He is lax in his recollections of what he has said and seen and done. He is lax in his reception of any rumours which may reach him. He is lax in his inquiries as to the authority on which the minute he cancelled had been issued. He believes what he is told. He yields to what is urged upon him. He assumes what he thinks may be probable—and then asserts it as if he knew it. "Thus, (is the summing up of the Committee's report) in ignorance of "much that he should have known, seeking counsel from none, "and rejecting such counsel as had been tendered, he acted in "disregard of precedents, and pursued a course which rendered "the circulars of the Admiralty and the conditions imposed upon "the superintendents equally valueless and nugatory."

Mr Stafford was blessed with a chief of much the same character as himself. The Duke of Northumberland appears in the evidence as an honest, well-meaning, and very humble-minded man—too diffident in his own powers to exercise the control or to discharge the duties of the First Lord,—but unfortunately not so diffident as to decline the post. Profoundly impressed with a sense of his own incapacity, but, alas! not suspecting that the unfitness of his Secretary was at least equal to his own, he gave up all patronage to Mr Stafford; "he remembered the old traditions "about dockyard jobbing," and so resolved to shut his eyes and see none of it; "from the day he entered office to the day he left "it, he never knew who made the appointments or who decided "the promotions." He seems to have been actuated by a general benevolent desire "to make things pleasant" for everybody. He wished Mr Stafford to be courteous and careful; he wished Sir Baldwin Walker to be satisfied; he wished Admiral Parker to be treated with respect. But he confined himself to wishes. He made his own appointments fairly; but he allowed his Secretary "to wander at his own sweet will" in all the miry ways of obsolete corruption.

Officers of high character in the navy, distinguished alike for professional abilities and unblemished honour, observed the course of promotion in the dockyards during the last summer with apprehension, with feelings of humiliation with dismay, and even with disgust.

One officer, of high standing in the navy, and supreme at the Admiralty, had power to check these proceedings; an appeal was more than once made to him; he intimated his disapproval, but he declined to interfere. His rank and station in the country, his position in the Government, his connection with the gallant service of the navy, were deemed to be securities for the administration of a department confided to the Duke of Northumberland. On this responsibility the Earl of Derby stated that he placed his reliance.

His Grace had surrendered to the Secretary the civil patronage of the Admiralty; and it is due to his Grace to state that the few appointments connected with the dockyards which he himself made were apparently selected from no other motive except the good of the service. Your Committee, however, would ill discharge their duty if they did not point out that in every branch of the Government the head of the department must be held responsible, not, indeed, for every individual appointment, but for the system under which the patronage is distributed; and he is specially bound to uphold subordinate officers who cannot properly perform their duty without his countenance and support.

So much for the personal question. But the part of the subject to which we are desirous of drawing public attention is a much wider and more important one. It is the contrast between the ideas of the late Government and of that which preceded it on all that related to the public service and to the tone and principles of political morality. In 1847, the then Ministry resolved to divest themselves and their successors of all control over the vast patronage of the dockyards, in order that there might be no temptation to allow party considerations to interfere with the public service. Promotions were henceforth to be made wholly independent of political motives or opinions, to be given solely to the most useful and efficient of the men employed, whether Liberal or Tory;—and for this purpose the selection of the fit objects for promotion was placed unreservedly in the hands of the superintendents of the dockyards, who are always officers of rank and merit in the navy. All recommendations were to be made to them and by them; and by their advice the Board pledged itself to be guided. In order to make certain of the result, Sir Francis Baring took from these gentlemen, when he appointed them, their engagements as men of honour that no political considerations should ever influence them in their recommendations. The Government had thus denuded itself of a vast amount of power and patronage in the high-minded and patriotic purpose of securing at once greater purity in Parliamentary elections and greater efficiency in the public service. The system, by universal admission, was found to work admirably, efficiently, and economically—admirably, that is, for the country, but ill for Mr Stafford's friends.

Your Committee deemed it important to ascertain whether the promises held out by the circulars of 1847 and 1849 had been honestly fulfilled.

For this purpose, the first question to be asked was—whether the Surveyor's department had duly submitted the recommendations as received from the dockyards. The superintendents of the dockyards were unanimous in testifying to the fairness with which their recommendations had been treated while the circular of 1849 had been in force. They had perfect confidence in the impartiality of the Surveyor's department, and considered the system introduced by the circular of 1849 an improvement on the previous practice.

Your Committee next inquired whether the superintendents had made recommendations whereby they appeared to have been actuated by any preference in forwarding or in withholding the names of candidates. Mr Stafford read to your Committee a statement which he had made in the House, acquitting the superintendents of any such motives, and testifying his belief in the good faith with which they discharged their duty. He discarded any impressions to the contrary which on his first entrance into office he had entertained.

As soon, however, as Lord Derby's Ministry came into power, the whole thing took a different aspect. The "first idea" which occurred to "the party" was the amount of jobbing placed in their power. Their first thought was how the public service could be rendered available for strengthening their political position.

The late Board of Admiralty entered upon their duties on the 2d or 3d of March, 1852. The Duke of Northumberland states, that as soon as he had accepted office he gave up to Mr Stafford, the Secretary of the Admiralty, all the civil patronage, excepting the master shipwrights, and one class of messengers, which he reserved for deserving sailors and marines. Mr Stafford states, that upon his acceptance of office, the *first thing which was forced upon him by all his political friends was the amount of his patronage, and the first thing he had to inquire at the Admiralty was the limit of that patronage.* He further informed your Committee, that as soon as he entered upon his official duties he received repeated communications that the promotions and appointments in the dockyards *took a direction invariably hostile to the Government with which he was connected.*

On the 2d of April, 1852, Mr Stafford wrote a private letter to Sir B. Walker, wherein he adverts to the great dissatisfaction felt by his political friends as to the present arrangement of appointments and promotions in the dockyards, in regard to which he says, "there is a general impression that all those things are dispensed among political opponents, insomuch that there seems no alternative but to resume the system which existed previous to September, 1849."

Accordingly the self-denying ordinancewas rescinded; promotions were made among political partisans; the Surveyor of the Navy ceased to be consulted; the old system of partiality, jobbing, and corruption, whichhad been wholly swept away, was *deliberately* re-introduced; "the dog returned to its vomit, and the sow that was washed to its wallowing in the mire."

Now, it is one thing, and not a light one, to persist in wrong: it is another, and a much heavier one, to recur to it when it has been once discarded. It is one offence—often a venial one—lazily to acquiesce in a corrupt and a demoralising system which has endured for generations: it is a sin of a very different and far deeper dye, to relapse into iniquity—laboriously to rebuild the ruined and razed edifice of crime—wilfully and carefully to recall all the banished impurities and all the discredited dishonours. The first argues merely a torpid and inactive virtue—the second implies a positive preference for dirty expedients and tortuous paths.

IMPORTATION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Some very elaborate accounts concerning the trade in sugar have just been laid before the House of Commons, at the instance of Mr Moffatt, which will be extremely valuable as supplying statistics of our sugar trade. They show "the quantities of sugar of "the several sorts imported into the United Kingdom, and the "quantities retained for home consumption; together with the "rates of duty charged thereon, and the net revenue accruing "therefrom in each year, from 1800 to 1852 inclusive; followed "by a comparative statement of the average prices of British "plantation and foreign sugar (ordinary yellow Havana), for the "same series of years: Account of the imports into the United "Kingdom, of sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cocoa, and cotton, "from the West Indies, British Guiana, the Mauritius, and Bri-"tish possessions in India, for the years 1831 to 1852, inclusive; "distinguishing the quantities imported from each colony and "each possession in each year: Similar account of the quantities "of foreign sugar imported, stating from whence, and the quan-"tities from each place or country: And, account of the quantity "of refined sugar and sugar candy imported into the United "Kingdom in the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852 respec-"tively; stating the quantity retained for home consumption, the "rates of duty paid, and the quantity exported (in continuation "of Parliamentary Paper, No. 442, of Session 1852)." The paper is numbered 461, and will be extremely useful to persons who take an interest in the sugar trade.

Speaking first of the consumption, the total of refined and unrefined was, on the average of the four first years of the century, 2,591,494 cwts, and on the average of the four last years (1849-1852) 6,282,148 cwts, being an increase of 3,891,540 cwts, or 153 per cent. In the same interval the population has rather more than doubled, which shows that the consumption of sugar has increased 50 per cent. more than the population. As the greatest quantity ever imported from the West Indies only amounted to 4,373,085 cwts, and the next greatest quantity only to 4,313,430 cwts in the year 1828—no regular addition to the supply having been made in the interval—it is pretty clear that those islands would not have produced sufficient to supply the increased demand, and that their monopoly was preserved quite as long as it was tolerable. Sugar being in one sense a luxury—not, strictly speaking, essential to life—its increased consumption, implying too a generally increased consumption in tea, coffee, &c., is a proof that the whole people have increased in the interval faster in wealth than in numbers. We are well acquainted with the fact from a variety of other statistical records; but it is so very important, in relation to the theory that wealth does not increase as fast as numbers, and that as the latter increase wealth is divided in smaller portions, that it seems right to refer also to the illustration of it to be found in the increasing consumption of sugar.

Now, referring to the quantities imported, they were as follows:—

Total Imports of Unrefined Sugar.

	cwts.		cwts.
1801	4,081,366	1849	6,937,249
1802	4,497,016	1850	6,291,535
1803	3,327,141	1851	7,932,534
1804	3,397,025	1852	6,896,761

But of these totals, in the first four years of the series, the sugar from the British West Indies supplied almost the whole—the sugar from the East Indies, the Mauritius, and foreign sugar never amounting to 300,000 cwts per annum; while in the last four years of the series, the sugar from the British West Indies formed about one-third of the whole. The figures are these:—

	Imports of British West India. cwts.	Totals. cwts.
1849	2,839,883	6,937,249
1850	2,586,429	6,291,535
1851	3,064,793	7,932,534
1852	3,338,760	6,896,761

In the same interval the imports of sugar from the Mauritius and the East Indies have increased from an average of 83,503 cwts to 2,430,845 cwts, and the foreign from an average of 137,138 cwts to 1,615,135 cwts. This great difference is much more occasioned by the largely-increased importations of Mauritius and foreign sugar than by the falling off in the importations of the West India sugar, the average of the four last years (1849 to 1852) having been 2,722,467, while the average importations of 1801-4 were 3,603,496. The falling off in the imports from the West Indies, though considerable, are not equal to the increased importations from other British possessions.

The tables give us the quantities imported from each island, and from them we see that the importations from Jamaica have declined the most. In 1831, when these tables commence, Jamaica sent 1,429,093 cwts, and in 1852 only 511,247 cwts, which is the lowest quantity it ever sent. After Jamaica, Demerara seems to have declined the most, from 802,134 cwts to 252,449 cwts in 1846; but since then it has been gradually pulling up, and in 1852 sent 739,120 cwts, only 63,014 cwts less than in 1831—the highest as well as the earliest year of the series. Different from these two islands, Barbadoes now sends a great deal more than it did at any previous period. Last year the unrefined sugar imported from Barbadoes was 743,010 cwts, exceeding the quantity sent from Demerara by 3,890 cwts, and the quantity sent from

Jamaica by 231,763 cwts. From 1831 to the present time the smallest quantity sent from Barbadoes was 207,484 cwts in 1840, and since 1840 its imports have steadily increased. If Jamaica is going to decay under the new system of sugar duties, Barbadoes is flourishing:—Is the fault, then, in the system or in Jamaica? We believe no person acquainted with the circumstances of the island will be at any loss for an answer:—Jamaica does not suffer from the present system of sugar duties.

SOME PRICES IN MAY 1852 AND 1853.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the great rise in the price of butter, cheese, and bacon, which he justly denominates much more important to the community than the prices of some articles which engage a greater share of attention. His statement is this:—

		1852.		1853.	
		s		s	
Butter—Freisland	per cwt	70		102	
— Holland		64		93	
— Waterford		76		94	
— Limerick		72		96	
— Cork, fourths		56		92	
— Dorset		80		109	
		s	s	s	s
Cheese—Cheshire		50	to 60	65	to 84
— Double Gloucester		46	50	64	72
— Cheddar		50	62	65	80
— Gouda		28	35	50	54
— Edam		34	38	50	54
Bacon		52s		66s	

A further comparison shows a similar rise in other articles. Thus, our Smithfield report was—

	For May 21, 1852.				And for May 20, 1853.			
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts..... per 8 lbs	2	4	to 2	6	3	2	to 4	4
Second quality do	2	8	3	0	3	8	3	8
Prime large oxen.....	3	2	3	4	3	10	4	2
Prime Scots, &c.	3	4	3	6	4	4	4	6
Large coarse calves.....	3	2	3	8	4	0	4	6
Prime small do.....	3	10	4	2	4	8	5	0
Sucking calves.....	19	0	23	0	20	0	25	0
Lambs	4	2	5	4	5	2	6	4
Inferior sheep	2	8	2	10	3	10	4	0
Second quality sheep	3	0	3	2	4	0	4	2
Coarse woolled do.	3	4	3	6	4	2	4	4
Southdown wether	3	8	3	10	4	6	4	8
Large hogs.....	2	6	3	4	3	4	3	8
Small porkers	3	6	3	8	3	10	4	4
Quarter old pigs	16	0	19	0	19	0	24	0

It may be noticed that the highest per centage rise in butter is in the lowest priced, the Cork butter, which is 64 per cent. higher in 1853 than in 1852. So of the meat, the greatest per centage rise is in inferior beasts, 34·5 per cent., while the rise in prime Scots is only 27·8; and in inferior sheep 42·4 per cent., while the rise in Southdowns is only 22·2 per cent. The plain inference is, that the greater portion of the increased demand for butter and meat arises from the multitude, and the opulent classes have not increased their consumption of the superior articles in equal degree. In fact they always had enough to eat, and it is the increased consumption of the multitude which raises the prices of the very best meat to them.

To advert to other articles of agricultural produce, the six weeks' average price of wheat was 40s 11d at this time last year, and was last week 44s 7d, a rise of 9 per cent.; but when we look at the highest price of English white wheat at this time last year (46s) and at its price at present (56s), we find the rise to be nearly 22 per cent. When we remember that the quality of the wheat of the harvest of 1851 was much superior to that of 1852, we must conclude that, considering the quality, the 22 per cent. is a more correct representation of the actual rise to the farmer than the average rise of 9 per cent.

The price of Southdown hogs' wool was 13*l* 15s per pack at this period in 1852; last week it was 19*l* 10s—a rise of 41·8 per cent. Foreign hides—and no doubt English hides like English leather follow the same rule—are 25 per cent. dearer this year than last; and tallow is 27 per cent. dearer. Our tables supply us only with the prices of foreign timber, and taking the prices of Dantzic and Memel fir as the criterion—65s last year and 80s thisyear—the advance is 26 per cent. English timber has risen in a similar proportion, and the landowner now receives for it from 10 to 15 per cent. more than last year. To supply the market he is cutting down this year an almost unexampled quantity of oak timber. Every article, therefore, that the agriculturist produces, or that the land bears, is increased in price in a ratio varying from 9 to 64 per cent.

Now although there is a rise in the price of many other articles, it is not universal, nor so general as to make or refer it to the decreased value of gold. Thus sugar, cocoa, tobacco, wine, &c., are something cheaper than they were last year, while coffee, cotton, flax, silk, &c., are only one or two or five per cent. dearer. Currants, hemp, all the metals, some oils, foreign spirits, tea, &c., are all considerably dearer. Woollens, leather, &c., are also, in consequence of the rise in the price of the raw material, dearer; but, except in such cases, there is no general rise in manufactures; and, as we can account for the rise in the prices of currants, hemp, metals, oils, &c., by deficient production or greatly increased demand, there is no reason whatever to believe that the rise in these and other articles is the consequence of gold being depreciated.

It is to be remarked, however, that clothing, wine, sugar, coffee, &c., with a number of other things that the farmer and the landlord buys, are all lower priced, or have risen very little in price. It is chiefly their produce which has risen, and which rise makes them at present remarkably well contented. The farmers and the landowners are not slow in grumbling and in holding meetings to make their grievances known, and the few facts we have stated may serve as the explanation of the remarkable circumstance that the agriculturists now neither grumble, meet, nor petition. We rejoice that they are so well off. One complaint from them we have of late heard, which is as remarkable as their general contentment. They allege that labour is very scarce and wages very high; but the very low and degraded condition of the agricultural labourers, even with this improvement, which makes us hear of it with unfeigned satisfaction, utterly precludes them from publicly saying one word on the subject. The agricultural labourers have not, within the memory of living man, been generally so well off as they now are, and the improvement of their condition is only beginning.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

THE latest news from Mexico, arrived through the United States, informs us that "Santa Anna had proclaimed a new arbitrary "law with regard to the Press, requiring all the papers to be "licensed by Government, and the proprietors to deposit large "sums as securities, and copies of every article to be submitted "to Government officers before publication: to abstain entirely "from discussing political matters. Severe penalties attend the "infringement of these rules, and also as to publishing matter "denominated subversive, seditious, libellous, immoral, and "calumnious. In consequence of this law, several of the most "prominent Mexican journals, including the *Monitor*, had been "discontinued." This is unexpected, it having been generally supposed that Santa Anna was the man of the people, that he had been recalled by the almost universal voice, and that his power was to be lasting, by spreading its roots far and wide through all classes. He begins, however, by assailing them all, for in Mexico, as in every other country, all now speak through the Press; and though his decree may satisfy some few ignorant and bigoted partisans, more anxious for present irresponsibility than careful to promote the permanent advantage of the country, yet even they must seek to influence others through the Press, and the law that is, perhaps, made for their opponents, will, in the end, fall heavily on themselves. How General Santa Anna, who has been several years out of Mexico, and cannot be so intimately acquainted with the people as if he had remained in it, is to learn what the Mexicans desire and what will be suitable for them, except as the Press may inform him, we cannot conceive. To us he seems to be cutting off his sources of knowledge, and dooming himself to ignorance and misfortune, and his Government, at no distant day, to destruction.

In this respect, however, he resembles the Emperor of the French and the chiefs of all the Governments of Europe. They all fear the Press, and all try to stifle its voice. They all, by that means, cut themselves off from sources of information, obstinately and stupidly nourish their own ignorance, exclude knowledge from all the members of their Administration, and prepare their own destruction; while they will be sure to convulse the society they pretend to protect. The wildest despot that ever yet held the reins of power never supposed that mankind are gregarious because he governed. At all times Government has been thought necessary because mankind are gregarious, and no ruler—not even a patriarch, or the African chief whose family are all slaves—could ever have thought that the whole of society existed by and through him, and that he could dictate, regulate, and overrule every part of it. He must have opened his ears to the representations of his wives, his children, and his servants, and could only govern them wisely by learning from them what they saw, heard, and learned. It is the same now. The mightiest despot does not create society, and he really rules only the smallest portion of it. Even if his own eyes or his officers could be in every hamlet or in every family, he could only learn much that he ought to know by communicating with individuals. He or his officers must hear and see all that is going on to shape his own course with any tolerable wisdom.

If it be admitted that Government, as the extension of the relation of a father to a family, is of Divine origin, it is never even assumed, or has not been since the days of Noah, that it is divinely instructed in the means by which the family, the tribe, or the nation can be governed. They are always learned by the exercise of the senses. There are no invariable or Divine rules for carrying on any Government. Napoleon followed one plan, the Bourbons a different one, Louis Philippe another, Prince Metternich another still. Louis Napoleon has, again, a different plan, adapted, as he thinks, to the present state and condition of society in France; and the present Emperor of Austria, or his advisers, follow another, though a similar, plan for the government of Austria. But each of these different plans and schemes, far from being Divine in its origin, is only supposed to be good as it answers the purposes of the schemer or planner, and is adapted to preserve the power of the Government and promote the welfare of society. They all have for their basis a real or an assumed knowledge of society, and can only be successfu if that be correct.

All modern Governments, sprung from the revolutions of France, from the wars and convulsions of Europe, have clearly no other source of life and strength than adaptation to the wants and opinions of society. They are in character, in form, in action, very different from the Governments that existed before the first French revolution, and still more different from the old feudal Governments which prevailed before the eighteenth century. To adapt them to the condition of society is the great object of statesmen, and their merit when they succeed. As there are no Divine maxims to guide them, neither can any individual will, however powerful, except it be in accordance with the wishes and desires of others, suffice as a rule. Napoleon was obeyed because he ministered to the national vanity, restored internal tranquility, and gave France a momentary semblance of that national greatness which all people love. Louis Napoleon is obeyed, too, because he is supposed to be necessary to the public tranquillity. He does secure it, and his power is accordingly respected. It is the same in Austria and Prussia. The people in both were much influenced by the desire of the inhabitants of Vienna and Berlin to enjoy in peace the advantages of the residence of their courts. Both were under the influence of old habits and old opinions, and the Governments of Austria and Prussia, by conforming in a great measure to the wishes and opinions of at least a very large portion of their people, are allowed to exist. It is supposed that the means of government which they employ, though utterly destitute of any sanction or any authority beyond the practice of administrations, are suitable to preserve peace at home and secure respect abroad, and, therefore, they are acquiesced in. Throughout these countries, and at all times, it has been necessary, and it is necessary now, for every Government to be acquainted with the opinions of the people, or it cannot adapt its administration to them. It was so in the patriarchal times; it was so in the feudal ages, when the chief baron took counsel with the other barons, and they again consulted their chief retainers; it was so when the Saxon chief assembled his council of wise men; it is so now everywhere in families, in tribes, and in kingdoms.

The Press is simply the voice of the family, the council of the aged, the opinions of the assembled barons, a mere mechanical contrivance as suitable to the present large boundaries of States and their numerous populations as assembling the whole family in a hall to consult was in the patriarchal times, in order to learn what all had seen, and what all knew, and what all advised. To suppress the opinions of one class, is to shut out a part of necessary knowledge; to lay restraints on the expression of the opinions of all classes—to place fetters on the Press—as is proposed by Santa Anna, as is done by Louis Napoleon, and is done by the Government of Austria—is simply for the Government to shut out knowledge from itself, and endeavour to carry on administration without learning the means by which it can be done. Nobody doubts for one moment that society in France, in Austria, and in Italy, as well as in England, is different from what it was a century ago; and that difference has been gradually made known, as it arose, by journalists, scientific men, and observers of all kinds. Society will continue to grow and to change. It grows differently and changes differently in different countries, which can only be known by communication. The Governments under which the Press is free, as in England and the United States, being better informed of the condition of their own society and of other societies, are the most successful, both in preserving tranquillity at home and extending friendly relations with all nations abroad. Thus, self-interest—the wish to do their duty and to acquire the means of doing it—should make Governments anxious to promote and confirm, not restrict and destroy, the freedom of the Press.

The attempts made by all the Governments of the Santa Anna description to prevent the expression of opinion, implies on their part a consciousness that their existence is opposed to social welfare, and suggests that, like Wolsey, they believe that if they do not put down the Press the Press will put them down. This itself is an error, arising from their not allowing the Press to be free. History records, we think, no period when the bulk of mankind were more heartily engaged in the cause of good Government than at present, and are, from fear of anarchy, more willing to tolerate extremely bad Government. Any Government which finds assailants in the Press is also sure to find defenders. The battles of the Press are fought with the people for umpires, who are partial. They look up to the Government with anxiety—they have suffered so much from political convulsions that they are afraid to disturb it. The general conviction appears to be—certainly it is the assertion of revolutionary democrats—that for the sake of peace men put up with great wrongs at the hands of Government. Generally speaking, Government never had less cause to dread the people than at present, and never, therefore, less reason to dread the Press, which is only powerful from being the voice of the people.

Those Governments which know nothing of the Press underrate its power as the expression of the general opinion to effect good, and they overrate its power when they ascribe disorders and revolutions to its influence to do evil. There were many journals in Paris before 1848, which very deservedly attacked the Government of Louis Philippe; but there was none that advocated his expulsion, or the sort of republic which was established on his overthrow. Distress, a want of food arising from the bad harvest of 1846 and 1847, was the cause of the convulsion which cast him out; and the republic that ensued was so little congenial to any class—the Press had so little prepared the people for it—that it never was popular, and its life, soon extinguished, was threatened by its own parents from its commencement. The Press in Germany had in no wise prepared the people for the convulsion which there ensued. It might have described the Governments as oppressive and weak, but the people had found that out without any help from the Press, and it never suggested the commotions which ensued. By perfect freedom the power of the Press to do harm is completely neutralised, and its power to effect good raised to a maximum.

Santa Anna only pursues the same course as the despotic rulers of Europe; but every one who follows them strengthens their convictions and their desire to continue in the same track. Poor as may be his voucher, in fact, for the utility of their scheme, it may be powerful as affecting their minds, increasing their hopes of success and encouraging their wrong. It will have an influence in Europe unfavourable to liberty before it is brought to shame in America. It is the extension of an erroneous system, enclosing a larger and a larger portion of society in its trammels, and rendering the violence which may be necessary to destroy it inevitable. In spite of much misrule in Mexico, the industry and wealth of that country have increased. The silver, according to M. Chevalier, produced in North and South America, the principal part of which came from Mexico, was nearly one half greater in 1850 than in 1846. At the single town of Guanaxuato, the total coinage, as stated in the "British Quarterly Review," was no less than 7,300,000 dollars in 1852. In common, therefore, with the Americans, the English, the French, and in common with almost all the people of the world, the Mexicans are desirous of peace, that industry may be rewarded with prosperity. Should Governments, from being unacquainted with the present disposition of the bulk of mankind, rekindle the flames of war and re-excite convulsions, they will come to be regarded rather as nuisances than as blessings.

Agriculture.

THE CROPS AND THE SEASON.

Though a decided improvement has taken place in the weather and we have for ten days enjoyed a bright sun, yet the wind has continued in the east throughout the greater part of that period, and vegetation has made but indifferent progress. Indeed, the grass, which at one time promised to be luxuriant, has been so much checked by cold and frosty nights, that at present the prospect for hay is less favourable than it was a fortnight ago. On the heavy lands the wheat may now be pronounced to be almost a failure; much of it has been ploughed up, and the rest which remains is so backward and badly planted that nothing like a good crop can be expected. On the light and friable soils the plant is generally pretty good, and there, if dry weather continues, the wheat may be a full crop. The harsh, though warm, weather has not suited the spring corn any more than the growing grass, and neither barley nor oats are making that progress it would be desirable to see at this period of the season. The *Mark Lane Express* review of the corn trade says:—"Spring-sown wheat, as well as most kinds of lent corn, seem to have suffered more or less from the dry absorbing east wind which has prevailed for so lengthened a period, and the prospects altogether are not of a character to create very sanguine expectations as to the general productiveness of the crops." This we believe to be true, and we find many experienced farmers apprehend that we shall have a very unproductive season. To those who have little or no stock, and especially the clay land occupiers, the present year must, we fear, prove very disastrous. The effect of such a season will demonstrate, moreover, the extreme hazard farmers incur in taking too large an extent of land in proportion to their available capital.

The following notes of the progress of the crops are from various local reports made during the present month:—

In Cumberland, it is reported that—

Farm work has generally been from a week to ten days behind what it was last year at the same period. Potato planting got on rapidly, and is now about completed; and, owing to the high price at which they have been selling during the last season, a very large breadth has been put in. The growing wheat looks quite as well as could have been expected, except where it was flooded and injured during winter. There was a good deal of spring-sown wheat, which has come up pretty well, and at present looks promising, but the result must necessarily be much influenced by the state of the weather during the summer months. The early-sown barley so far looks well, but the later-sown has not yet [May 11] made its appearance above ground.

The Somersetshire report states—

At present, as far as this county is concerned, there is every prospect of a late and procrastinated in-gathering, even if the weather should be propitious. The earliest pieces are backward, and the spring-sown cannot be ready to follow them when ripe, even in this southern land. From the irregularity in the forwardness of the crop, the period from the commencement to the finishing of cutting must be unusually protracted. But to enter more particularly into the prospect of the wheat on the ground, we may state that one-quarter of the wheat is looking pretty well; this principally relates to that put in before the end of November, and generally located on our poorest high soils, where early sowing was most practicable, and where the land, from being fallowed, was ready early, and out of the way of being so much affected as denser soils with

the wet. That which was put in later, after turnips and clover, is very thin and patchy, either from the seed being destroyed by the wet in January, or from grub. Amongst these the weeds have been taking head a good deal. The next portion is that put in after the first frost in February; this came up well; but many pieces have lately gone back from their first promise, and have been attacked by wire-worm or a black grub, which is very prevalent, the lightness of the soil facilitating their ravages. April wheat has been put in where wanting, but we never found patching the crop answer. The later-sown wheat came up quickly, but there is a general want of vigour in the plant; the cold frost and the wind of the last week is evidently telling on the appearance of the wheat crop. We should suppose there are quite three, if not four acres in twenty less of wheat this year than last, and the plant nothing equal in appearance to last year.

Cambridgeshire, the reporter writing on the 13th May says—

The season being unusually backward, and the heavy and of-repeated cold rains have told most unfavourably upon the crops—both the wheat and spring corn, more especially on the clay-bottom land; the corn in very many situations having become too sickly ever to make a good crop, and much, we fear, both of wheat and barley, will, in all probability, prove a great failure. The late-sown wheat (and there is this season much of it) looks very wretched. The wet weather has also produced a sickly appearance on the wheat, even on the light gravelly lands. The chalky subsoils are damaged least of all: the fens very much. Here and there (on well-drained land, and the crop sown in tolerably good time), the wheat promises well, but the great bulk is anything rather than promising; and on the weaker fens the spring crops are also looking exceedingly yellow and weak. The oats, however, may yet, with more genial weather, much improve. Save and except wheat, grain generally is selling at fair prices: the same may be said of beef, mutton, and wool. The embarrasements of the farmers of late have been far greater from the difficulties of the season than from the price of their produce, and those who really know anything of our rural affairs, will readily subscribe to this fact; for the last eight months, with small exceptions, we have had the most extraordinary and perplexing season we ever remember.

The Oxfordshire report states—

In all probability we shall have rolling crops of grass, both in the best meadows and on the uplands. Butter is pretty sure to be good and plentiful, and as the calves are now generally being weaned, the veal market may soon feel the pressure. Sheep are still seriously suffering from wet lairs and late splashy spring. The coat comes off very light, hollow, and unsatisfactory. The lambing season was the reverse of favourable, and the produce below an average; and within the last two or three weeks lambs nearly fit for market are dropping off, from water and other complaints indicative of too much humidity in the air and in the food. The autumnal-sown wheat, especially the old red Lammas, is doing exceedingly well; but it is yet much too soon to even guess at the future yield. But this one thing is certain, that owing to the unfavourable weather last Michaelmas, full one-third of the intended wheat land remained unsown.

In some districts of Sussex—

The wheats are somewhat yellow and spiry, but, on the whole, their appearance is vigorous and healthy. The grasses and clovers have made a decided start.

In Essex, during the second week of May it was said—

The successive heavy rains that have fallen in the course of the past three weeks begin to tell with considerable effect upon the wheat plants, many having assumed a sickly hue, so as to render it almost certain that they are almost past recovery; whilst in every case appearances are worse, and, with the thin plants on one hand, and the rain and frost on the other, improvement can hardly be anticipated. The wheat plant had during the previous dry weather rallied to an astonishing extent, and some of the best pieces sown on clover leys appeared as promising as we ever recollect having seen them, and, taking the quantity of rain that had fallen into consideration, are still looking better than could have been expected. The barley has generally been got in well, and a large breadth is sown, and, so far as it has progressed, its appearance has been very favourable; indeed we never recollect having seen it appear so promising. The season now is decidedly unfavourable to it, and on badly-drained soils the crop must be a deficient one. Upon oats we have little to offer by way of remark, beyond that in plant they are good.

In the North-east of Scotland, the report states—

Though vegetation has been kept in check, all kinds of out-door labour has proceeded apace. The land was in good condition for receiving the seed during the greater part of the month of April; and, on the whole, the crop was sown down—though at a later period than usual—under favourable circumstances. This much in regard to the crop this season is now evident: that it must either be a light crop, or rather late. It can be made early only by the prevalence of heat and drought to such an extent as to lessen the bulk of the produce. If we have a fair supply of moisture, even with a tolerably favourable temperature during the summer, the harvest must be later than it has usually been for some years past. The sowing of even the latest portions of the turnip fields having been completed some eight or ten days ago, we are now busy in preparing the turnip land. Potatoes have generally been planted within the last ten days. The extent of this crop will be less than usual.

From Leicestershire, we learn—

With the exception of Friday, the past week has been fair and fine, the wind harsh from the east, and the nights very cold, and consequently a great variation of temperature. This kind of weather checks vegetation exceedingly; grass is becoming very scanty in the pastures, as they make no progress where stocked, and everything is backward for this advanced season of spring.

In Cheshire, it is said—

The present is one of the most backward seasons ever known. We have reached the 20th of May without having experienced any warmth, except in the sun at mid-day; nor are we likely to have any change until the wind gets out of the east. Rain is beginning to be very much wanted for the grass lands and the spring corn. As far as getting in the seed is concerned, nothing can be more favourable than the weather that we have had; but we must have a great change, if it is to grow and ripen at the usual time. There is every prospect of a late harvest.

In Kent—

The continued wet and cold weather has proved very unfavourable to the crops around Whitstable. The wheats are far from being healthy; they have a very yellow appearance, and the points of the blades have evidently been nipped by the frosts. The barley crops have not as yet suffered much; and some timely genial weather would prove an invaluable blessing, and soon put all to rights.

DWELLINGS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

The following statements of the present state of the cottages of the farm labourers in Scotland, made at a meeting (at Stranraer) "to organise a Society for Improving the Dwellings of Agricultural Labourers," should receive the attention of landowners on both sides of the Tweed, for in England as well as in Scotland the state of agricultural labourers' cottages is deplorable. Mr D. Guthrie said:—

Efforts are being put forth on every side, and this society, with a similar view, has for the field of its operations the labouring population of our rural district, and especially the improvement of their dwellings. I am not sanguine that it can do a great deal directly. I believe a great error has been committed in regard to the dwellings of our labourers. Landlords have in general left it to their tenants, and tenants to the labourers themselves to build their houses, and thus we have a class of hovels so wretched that it is almost hopeless to improve them. New houses must to a large extent be built, and of course the society cannot do this. It can, however, as has been already observed, do much by calling attention to the matter—by enlightening society, and supplying plans and information.

Captain Hay, R.N., in proposing a resolution urging the immediate adoption of draining and tile flooring of even the most wretched cottages, said:—

The present system generally consisted in leaving the cottage either without any artificial floor, or, if any, it was merely mud hardened and congealed. If the mistress of the cottage was of tidy habits, she tried to keep it clean by sweeping. In so doing she raised such a dust about her ears, that it was fatal to the cleanliness of every other part of her domicile. If she attempted to use water, it was equally fatal to her efforts; what was before dry dirt, becomes a puddle, to the imminent danger not only of her comfort, but her health. Tile flooring provided a satisfactory and economical practice for the evils he had mentioned. He could say that he had practically tested the prices he was about to relate to them. During the last two years considerable improvements had been made in the cottages on the Dunragit estate by desire of his father. Not only had a few new cottages been built, but the old ones to which this resolution alluded had been paved with tiles to the great advantage of their inhabitants. Something had been said with reference to the duties of the tenantry, and it was due to the gentlemen who hold farms on his father's estate, to state that, with hardly an exception, all had been ready to give the carriage of materials, and 4 per cent. on the outlay for all necessary cottage accommodation. In many cases they had been unable to overtake their demands, and, as he said before, with hardly an exception, they had all acted in the most liberal manner. He had no doubt other tenants would act in a similar manner. The items of expense were as follows. The area of a good cottage, such cottages he trusted to see everywhere ornamenting the country side, was about 45 square yards. Flooring tiles are 70s per 1,000. 16 of these cover a square yard; 720 will, therefore, at an expense of 2*l* 10s, cover a floor of this sort. If cartage is added, it might be estimated at about 9s, laying about 8s—total expenses, 3*l* 7s. But unfortunately the cottages to which the resolution alluded have nothing like the above area. Galloway cottages had frequently as little as 20, seldom more than 30 square yards area. Taking the average at 25 square yards, we have then 400 tiles at 1*l* 8s; cartage, 6s; laying, 8s; total, 2*l* 2s, and for this trifling sum a cottage improved from a pigsty to a human habitation—he would not say sufficient for comfort, but far removed from its former degradation.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs R. and W. Moffat's Circular.)

London, May 23, 1853.

The market since our last has been active, with a large business doing in all descriptions of tea, and the advices from Shanghae confirming the progress of the rebellion have further stimulated business at higher prices. Common and good congous are now current at ¼d to 1d per lb, and the blackish leaf and pekoe kinds at 1d to 1½d per lb advance; in fact, good and fine congous are held for full prices, and only offered in limited quantities. Fine souchongs are saleable. In scented teas a fair amount of business has been done at better prices. Ning Yongs and Oolongs have sold well. In flowery pekoes a good business has been done throughout the month, in the good common qualities, with some fine ones, a few of these purchases being on trade account.

Green teas have commanded much attention and are in demand at advanced quotations, particularly in the instance of young hysons and hysons of good and fine qualities, the supply of these sorts being relatively small. Canton greens have been more looked to at better rates.

Two series of sales have occurred, viz., on the 27th ultimo, when 2,200 packages passed and 400 sold without alteration, and those of the 17th inst., when 9,300 passed and 3,300 sold (including 1,800 boxes), at rather higher prices for young hysons of good quality.

The imports of the month have been large.

Clearances have been limited by the approaching alteration of the duty; the new scale is expected to be received in the course of the week.

(From Messrs Durant and Co.'s Circular.)

London, May 21, 1853.

All goes well in silk—the manufacturers have had a good spring trade, the deliveries continue large, and considerable business has been done with comparatively little change in prices.

In China silk, matters were progressing quietly with the slightly upward tendency reported last month till the arrival of the telegraphic news from China on the 12th instant; this had not much effect upon the trade, but jobbers thought it sufficiently important to take all that was to be found at old prices, and in the little excitement that followed, prices were pushed up 6d per lb, at which much of the purchases have been resold. Importers generally hold back their silk, but the quantity in first hands is not large, only 5,000 bales. Prices may now be quoted a full 1s per lb above the forced sales of February and March.

In Bengal silk we have only moderate business—the difficulty with the throwsters continues undiminished—the only feature is the eagerness with which the first-rate filature silk is taken for continental use

In Italian silk there is again nothing to notice. At one moment it was feared that the coming crop might have suffered from the severe weather of a fortnight since, but all is believed to be progressing favourably at present.

In Brutia silk we seem to have reached the close of the season. The last arrivals were only 27 bales, and these were sold on landing at an advance of 3d per lb.

In Persian silk the arrivals have been 400 ballots. The quiet state of affairs reported last month continued for another ten days—business was then induced by a reduction of 1s per lb on the common, and 6d per lb on the best sort—about 900 ballots changing hands—the market then stiffened again, and business has since been done to a moderate extent at an improvement of 3d to 6d in the coarser kinds.

(From Messrs Wm. Jos. and Hy. Thompson's Circular.)

London, May 21, 1853.

The colonial markets during the month have been quiet, and some articles have been in very little demand; still, however, an active business been transacted, and the prevailing tone has been firmness, while a better disposition to do a more extensive trade has been lately evident, and increased confidence is generally observable. The sugar market has been steadily progressive during the greater portion of the month, and while liberal quantities of British have been brought to sale, the inquiry has been continuous, and rates fully 1s per cwt higher have been paid. This advance, however, has been scarcely maintained by the refining sorts of Mauritius, and the Benares kinds of Bengal, which have been in less demand at last day's sale, and quotations have not been fully supported. The business transacted in foreign by private treaty has been very large, and higher prices for these qualities are likewise quotable. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of 59,188 baskets Java went off at quotations below those of the March sale for good and fine kinds, of which the sale was largely comprised, but an advance of ½ to 1 florin on the valuations. The demand for coffee has been very quiet for some time, operations being chiefly confined to a few new parcels of fine coloury Ceylon, which have been taken by shippers at extreme prices, while home trade qualities have been quite neglected during the greater portion of the month. Lately, however, a better inquiry has arisen, and an evident disposition to do business is more general. Native Ceylon declined 1s to 1s 6d per cwt, but has lately been in more demand, and several parcels have been sold, the present quotation being 47s per cwt. The sales of foreign have been very limited, and Mocha has declined 1s to 2s per cwt. Cocoa has been dull, and is unsaleable unless at reduced quotations. Rice is fully 3d to 6d per cwt lower, and without any important demand. The large quantities of saltpetre imported checked all desire to purchase, and much flatness ensued, while rates fell fully 1s to 1s 6d per cwt; the fine refractions showing the greatest decline. There has been a good demand for spice, which however has been scarce, but the chief feature has been the quarterly cinnamon sales, which went off at an advance of 2d per lb where sales were made, but some holders bought in largely, refusing to sell, unless at rates above the value. Pepper is dearer, and in demand. The indigo quarterly sales, which commenced on the 10th and terminated the 19th inst., passed off with much flatness, owing to the large quantity declared. Importers bought in and withdrew very considerably to support the market; still, except for the fine and good Bengal kinds, which realised, as compared with the February sales, equal prices to an advance of 2d per lb, all other qualities sold at lower quotations.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, May 21, 1853.

During the week succeeding our last advices, we had a very quiet market, both buyers and sellers being equally unwilling to meet each other, with but slight disposition on the part of either to operate. Since this we have had a fair amount of business, at very steady prices; but, if anything, slightly in favour of the manufacturer. We have again to advise, as being under the average, our operations for China; the present unsettled state of affairs having caused an indisposition on the part of buyers to come into the market until something more definite is known as to the course of events in that quarter. There has been a very fair inquiry for Bombay, for the last ten days, but on the whole, our export demand has not been large during the month. A very good home trade has been done, and stocks of every description continue exceedingly light. Owing to the anniversary holiday week, just brought to a close, the business of the month may be considered as having been somewhat curtailed.

In 40-inch shirtings there has been a steady business during the month; prices firm at our quotations, with a tendency to advance on some makes. The contracts are by no means so numerous as at this period last month; nevertheless, there is an absence of all stocks, and manufacturers show but little anxiety to sell. 9-8th shirtings have been in good demand, at an average advance of 1½d per piece. Stocks are scarce. In 7-8th printing cloths, considerable business has been done, at an advance in price generally, but more especially in 27-inch. Stocks are very light of all classes, and in the higher makes few can be met with for immediate delivery. Madapollams are scarce, and a rather active demand has existed during the month, at firmer prices. In the low descriptions but few have been made, and are difficult to meet with. Long cloths have been but little inquired for, still quotations remain the same—the aggregate stock is light, and production has been considerably diminished. T cloths have been rather neglected of late, nevertheless, manufacturers are firm in their quotations. Domestics have been but very moderately dealt in, yet remain unchanged in value. Grey jacconetts are difficult to meet with; there has been a total absence of all stocks, and their value may be considered slightly increased on last month. In white jacconetts, cambrics, and fancy muslins, but little business has been done. Fustians have been in comparatively fair demand; we note a considerable improvement in this branch of trade during the last three months.

(From Messrs Drake and Co's. Circular.)

Havana, May 7, 1853.

Our market for sugars has been very active since our printed report of the 7th ult. The favourable accounts which we received from Europe a few days after its publication induced our planters to raise their pretensions, and an advance of ½ to ¾ real on our previous quotations was freely granted. The late unfavourable advices up to the 12th ult. from London checked the demand. Buyers operated with great caution, and the above advance was lost in part. We, however, notice a brisker demand for clayed and muscovado sugars from the United States; white sugars, on the other hand, are less inquired after, though not very abundant. Vessels carrying about 10,000 boxes are now loading with whites for Cowes and St Petersburg direct.

The weather has been very dry and favourable during the last month in this neighbourhood, but we hear complaints about rains in the interior, which are said to have somewhat interfered with the grinding; we, however, still look for a large crop.

We place our quotations as follows:—

	Per cwt. free on board.			
	s	d	s	d
Cuenuchos Dutch	16	to	17	1
Ordinary yellows	17	9	18	11
Middling ditto	19	6	20	2
Fine ditto	20	9	21	11
Florets ditto	22	6	23	2
Ordinary whites	24	4	25	6
Middling ditto	26	2	27	4
Fine and Florets ditto	27	11	29	2
Muscovadoes on the coast	14	1	17	1

The exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

	1853. boxes.		1852. boxes.		1851. boxes.
United States	107,111	...	138,785	...	132,650
Russia and Cowes, whites	22,399	...	5,311	...	47,706
Great Britain and Continent of North of Europe	146,862	...	163,586	...	145,974
Mediterranean	45,121	...	30,571	...	33,844
Spain	68,276	...	85,128	...	53,681
Total	391,768	...	363,701	...	413,847

Molasses has been much enquired after at 2½ rs per keg in the harbour, and 2¼ rs on the coast, equal to 5s 1d and 5s 4d per English cwt. free on board.

Our exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

	1853. hhds		1852. hhds		1851. hhds
From Havana	16,504	.....	15,721	.....	20,117
— Matanzas	42,315	.....	41,528	.....	49,624
— Cardenas	44,953	.....	48,921	.....	54,796
— Mariel	3,145	.....	2,067	.....	3,969
	108,927		108,237		124,436
Of which to the—					
United States	91,723	.....	96,964	.....	106,762
Great Britain	7,333	.....	9,323	.....	6,619
British Provinces	9,871	.....	1,945	.....	11,955
	168,927		168,237		124,436

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, May 26, 1853.

There is again great anxiety in the public mind on account of what occurs at foreign courts, and new apprehensions of war are everywhere entertained. Louis Napoleon has no wish, perhaps, to disturb the peace of Europe, as he is perfectly aware of the dangers that would assail his Government in case of war; but the foreign Cabinets have as much to fear from war as the imperial Court of France. The revolutionists of every description would then be roused to energy, and attack the Governments under the pretext of nationality or of liberty. This ought to make war impossible; but, however, preparations are making everywhere, as though war were near at hand. The reception of King Leopold at Vienna, and the approaching matrimonial alliance of the Duke of Brabant with an Archduchess of Austria, are considered as very bad signs for the Government of Louis Napoleon; and the last votes of the Belgian Chambers for the increase of their army are a proof that Belgium is on the look out, and makes preparations to oppose any inroad of the French armies. The other Cabinets have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with King Leopold, and would immediately intervene in his favour if the independence of Belgium were attacked.

Affairs have also taken a very serious turn in the East and in Switzerland, and the present situation is full of danger. When large armies are levied and preparations are making everywhere, it is always to be feared that one of the Cabinets will one day or another yield to a momentary fit of displeasure, and begin an attack which might become the signal of a general war. A perfect tranquillity will only be restored when the Cabinets renounce these extensive preparations. If all of them were unprepared, they would be more ready to make mutual concessions.

The last advices which have been received from Constantinople have rather dispirited our statesmen and financiers. There was a heavy fall in our public stocks when it was known, and our speculators are filled with misgivings. Prince Menschikoff, after the refusal of his ultimatum, left Constantinople, and had embarked for Odessa. There is already a report that the Russian army has received orders to pass the Pruth and invest the frontiers of Turkey. What ought, however, to give some confidence in the maintenance of peace is, the resolution of England to join France in its remonstrances, and oppose the ambitious views of Russia. The Czar will not dare affront at the same time all the other European Cabinets.

The news from Berne is also of an unfavourable character. Austria has recalled her ambassador, and broken off her diplomatic relations with the Federal Council, on account of the Tessinese affairs. The

Cabinet of Vienna is suspected of preparing an armed intervention in favour of Switzerland; and the Piedmontese Government, apprehending a future struggle with Austria, has begun to negociate at Paris to obtain the support of France. It is on that account the Prince of Genoa has been sent to Paris, under the pretext of assisting at the military manœuvres.

The internal affairs are without change. The session of the Legislative Body draws to its end, but the opposition has made great progress among the deputies, and M. de Flanguy and M. Berryer have delivered speeches which produced a profound sensation, though they were published by the *Moniteur*, and some of the powerful passages had been suppressed. M. de Flanguy condemned the system of stock-jobbing which was so extensively practised on account of the new railway companies. M. Berryer refused to vote for the Budget, as it contained an approval of the decrees of January 22, which confiscate the estates of the Orleans family. However, when the division took place on the Budget, there were but four deputies who voted against it.

The following are the variations of our securities from May 19th to 25th :—

	f c		f c
The 3 per Cents declined from	81 10	to	80 55
The 4½ per Cents	103 90	—	103 25
Bank Shares	2710 0	—	2697 50
Orleans	1100 0	—	1080 0
Northern	922 50	—	908 75
Strasburg	950 0	—	925 0
Lyons	962 50	—	941 25
Rouen	1145 0	—	1127 50
Western	782 50	—	775 0
Avignon	800 0	—	782 50

Half-past Four.—A grave piece of news has circulated to-day on Change, and there are great probabilities that it is correct. The French Government has sent instructions to the commander of our fleet in the Mediterranean to sail for the Straits of the Dardanelles, but on condition that the English fleet will do the same. Lord Cowley has been summoned to the Tuileries, and he has been asked whether the English Cabinet would take the same measures as the French Government.

The Three per Cents. varied from 79f 85c to 79f 70c; the Four-and-a-Half from 102f 90c to 102 50c; the Bank Shares were at 2,695f; the Northern Shares from 900f to 890f; Strasburg from 905f to 910f; Lyons from 926f 25c to 920f; Orleans from 1,060f to 1,035f; Rouen from 1,105f to 1,100f.

Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON SUCCESSIONS.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—The remarks of Lord Fitzwilliam upon this part of the Budget deserve more consideration than has yet been accorded to them; and though the announcement of the *Morning Chronicle* that "the Budget is safe" may in great part be verified, yet, I trust, that it is not yet too late to induce Mr Gladstone to modify in some degree his proposal to tax the succession to real estate, or what he may choose to distinguish as "rateable property." There can be no question that such a tax has a tendency to encumber and dissipate the property of our landed aristocracy; and all that Mr Gladstone can say in its favour is, that according to his *present* proposal, this tendency will not be operative to an alarming extent. At present he only proposes to insert the thin end of the wedge. But over and above the recorded opinions of political economists that such a tax is essentially a bad one, there are political considerations which would render it doubly baneful, in the peculiar circumstances of this kingdom.

We see at this moment established in Great Britain a form of government in which the democratic element prevails to at least as great an extent as has ever been found to work well in practice. Compared with the Republican Government of the United States, we see a Monarch with less real power than the transatlantic President. Both have a veto on the enactments of two chambers, but with this important difference—that the President fearlessly exercises this power, but Queen Victoria has never yet pronounced the words "*La reine s'aviseva.*" The Senate of the United States cannot be swamped without a revolution, but the English House of Lords have been coerced by a threatened creation of Peers, and the same weapon can at any time be used to influence or to overturn their decisions. One only *real* check exists in Great Britain to control the violence and the caprice of demagogues and political agitators, to whose crude and shortsighted views our House of Commons is but too subservient—the time-honoured influence of our landed aristocracy. But without wealth, their influence would be annihilated—their titles would become nicknames—their stars and ribbons would be children's toys. Now, I do not pretend to prophesy the result of such a state of things upon our form of government. All I mean to assert is, that no former experience has proved it to work well; and that, as a prudent man, I am unwilling to give up the advantages I at present enjoy for the desperate chance of something better, which may, by possibility, result from an untried experiment.

Nevertheless it is by no means necessary that our landowners should escape from a fair contribution to the direct taxation at present in vogue. Lord Fitzwilliam has expressed his own willingness to pay an annual per centage upon his rental as an equivalent for the succession tax upon property; and, upon Mr Gladstone's datum of a thirty years' average possession, a very small annual per centage upon rental would be a full equivalent. I heartily coincide in his lordship's views. I do not wish to escape from my fair share of necessary taxation. On the contrary, I wish to pay it *myself* out of my income, and not out of the inheritance of my children. Though "a Whig and something more," yet I am anxious to preserve the existing balance of political power in this kingdom, till I see the experiment of a more democratic Government successfully tried elsewhere; and, as a means of preserving this balance, I must vote with Lord Fitzwilliam against a *form* of taxation which must more or less tend to the encumbrance and subdivision of landed estates in this kingdom.

A Whig and a Free-Trader.

[Without assenting to all our correspondent's doctrines, we think it right to allow him to state them.—Ed. Econ.]

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

House of Lords.—*Monday:* Conversation on Cuban Slavery—Common Lodging-house Bill in committee. *Thursday:* Aggravated Assaults Bill read a second time—Common Lodging-houses Bill passed committee—The Evidence and Procedure Bill read a second time.

House of Commons.—*Friday:* Income Tax Bill read a second time—Supply. *Monday:* Report of the Dockyard Committee read—Motion for Select Committee on Irish Taxation negatived—Income Tax Bill in committee. *Thursday:* Leave for Bill to Amend Church rate Law refused.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 23.

Lord Brougham presented a petition adverting to the ruin which had ensued in consequence of West Indian emancipation, and proceeded to ask whether any steps had been taken by our Consuls abroad to check the evils of the slave trade as practised by other nations, and especially by the Spaniards on a recent occasion in Cuba.

The Earl of Clarendon replied, that it could not be denied that the slave trade was carried on to a fearful extent in Cuba, and that a case of great atrocity had recently occurred in that island. He was, however, happy to say that the British Consul-General had rescued 300 of the unfortunate beings landed on the occasion, and that an earnest appeal on the subject had been addressed to the Government of the United States.

The Common Lodging-houses Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Chimneysweepers' Regulation Act Amendment Bill was brought up by Lord Shaftesbury, and, after some discussion, it was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, May 26.

Certain returns connected with the alleged increase of perjury were ordered on the motion of Lord Brougham.

The Aggravated Assaults Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Granville.

The Common Lodging-houses Bill passed through committee on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury, and was reported.

The Evidence and Procedure Bill was read a second time, and the Law of Evidence and Procedure Bill was reported.

Lord Monteagle presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bengal, having reference to the law of inheritance in India.

After some discussion the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Friday, May 27.

The Earl of Malmesbury rose to ask a question of the Foreign Secretary respecting the negotiations between Russia and the Porte. He feared that events that had since occurred had hardly borne out the noble earl's late statement that the mission of Prince Menschikoff related only to the question of the Holy Places, and alluded to the further demands as to the protectorate of the Greek Church, subjects of the Sultan, and to the insulting manner in which these demands were stated to have been made. He wished to know whether the French and English Ambassadors were acting in concert in encouraging the Sultan to maintain his rights.

The Earl of Clarendon appealed to his noble friend not to ask him for information which it was contrary to the interests of the public service should be made public. It was true that the question of the Holy Places had been satisfactorily settled, and that settlement had been promoted by Lord Stratford. The last despatches received from Constantinople were dated the 9th instant, and at that time the project of Convention sent in by Russia remained unanswered. Later advices had been received by telegraph of the changes in the Turkish Ministry, and of the further time granted by Prince Menschikoff. On the 26th it appeared that that diplomatist had not left Constantinople. As to the policy of the Government, it was their firm determination to uphold the Turkish empire in its integrity; and the views of the English and French Ambassadors on this point were the same.

The Earl of Hardwicke did not think the conduct of the Government was satisfactory. The English fleet should have been sent to the Dardanelles, to show that we were prepared promptly and earnestly to repel any attack on Turkey.

Lord Beaumont also hardly liked the aspect of affairs, but had the fullest confidence in the noble earl (Clarendon), and the noble lord at Constantinople.

[LEFT SPEAKING]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 20.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

In Committee of Supply, on the vote of 4,350*l* being proposed, to defray the expenses of establishments at the Falkland Islands,

Sir J. Shelley moved an amendment, reducing the amount by 400*l*, the salary of the chaplains.

After a discussion, in which Mr Williams, Mr Bright, Mr Miall, Mr Lucas Mr F. Peel, and Mr Atherton took part, the house divided, and rejected the amendment by 86 to 33.

On the vote of 38,491*l* being proposed for the support of nonconformist ministers in Ireland (the fund known as the Regium Donum),

Sir J. Shelley opposed the grant, objecting to payments from the public revenue for religious purposes.

Mr Bright and Sir W. Clay took similar grounds; whilst Lord C. Hamilton defended the grant, as a mere act of justice to the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland.

Sir J. Young believed that the advocates of what was called the voluntary principle for ecclesiastical purposes formed but a small minority of the people of England, and was convinced that, if it were adopted as the rule of public policy, but a few years would elapse ere the religious convictions of the people

would lose all force and efficacy. He denied that the grant produced any demoralising effect on its recipients, and trusted that the house would not withdraw it.

Mr Cobden felt enforced, by a regard to political justice, as well as to the course in which recent decisions of the house seemed to be tending, to cooperate with those who were opposed on principle to all State endowments for religious purposes, leaving all religions to support themselves.

Lord J. Russell should do his best to resist any approach to the voluntary system. With reference to the rejection of the estimate for repairs of the Maynooth College buildings, though he should not propose any further grant, it would be the duty of the Government to consider how those buildings might be kept in good repair, the policy of this country, as settled by the act of 1845, being to maintain that institution. If the house wished to support Church establishments, they ought to act with justice to all religious parties.

After some further discussion, in which Mr Spooner, Mr Cairns, Mr Archibald Hastie, Mr Maguire, Mr Maurice O'Connell, Mr Newdegate, and Mr M'Mahon, took part, a division ensued, and the amendment was lost by 181 to 46.

The Chairman then reported progress, the house resumed, and the remaining orders of the day were disposed of.

Monday, May 23.

Lord Seymour brought up the report of the Dockyard Committee. On the motion of Sir G. Pechell, this important document, which was of great length, was read throughout by the clerk at the table.

In reply to an inquiry by Lord D. Stuart,

Lord J. Russell stated, that no information had been received by Her Majesty's Government of any demand having been made by Russia and Austria for the expulsion of all political refugees from the Turkish territories.

On the order for going into committee on the Income Tax Bill,

Colonel Dunne moved a resolution that, before additional taxation be extended to Ireland, a select committee be appointed to consider the fiscal and political relations and relative taxation of Great Britain and Ireland, and to report whether the latter does not bear her fair share of imperial taxation. Among the reasons, or allegations, which he put forward in support of the motion, the most stringent were, that the real condition of Ireland was little known in this country; that with reference to the treaty of Union she was already taxed beyond her due proportion; and that the remission of the Consolidated Annuities was no equivalent for the income tax.

The motion was seconded by Mr French, who, like Colonel Dunne, professed a readiness to subject Ireland to increased taxation if a committee, after inquiry, found that she did not already bear her fair proportion of the general burdens.

Mr Macartney and Mr Conolly likewise supported the motion.

Mr Wilkinson suggested to Irish members whether they consulted their own advantage by suing, as it were, *in forma pauperis*.

Lord C. Hamilton, referring to the pledge given by Lord Castlereagh at the Union, that the future taxation of the two countries should be in relation to their respective abilities, insisted that Irish members had a right to ascertain the fair balance of taxation between them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the motion was an extremely unfortunate one, in respect to the form in which it was made and the time when it was brought forward; it interposed, at this late stage, an absolute bar to the progress of a bill for providing what was necessary for the service of the year, involving 5,500,000*l* of taxation for England and Scotland. He had not, however, he said, the slightest disposition to evade the merits of the question, and he accordingly proceeded to show, from official documents, that a committee was not wanted to discover that Ireland had not paid more than her share of taxation, and that the articles of the Union had been carried strictly into execution. In discussing the alleged injustice and cruelty of imposing an income tax upon Ireland, he exposed the unfairness of eliminating from the calculation the Consolidated Annuities, the remission of which, in some parts of Ireland especially, was a very sensible relief, the burden having been hitherto cast upon classes ill able to bear it, whereas it would be henceforward shifted to the possessors of property who could sustain it.

Sir J. Pakington, as an English member, was prepared to vote for any form of proceeding which Irish members thought fit to adopt in order to declare their opinion that the Budget bore, as he believed it did, hardly and unfairly upon Ireland. The Consolidated Annuities, he contended, should not be put in the same category with taxes; they were a debt incurred under very peculiar circumstances, and, after the report of the Lords' Committee, they were virtually gone; moreover, the remission of 240,000*l* a year was no equivalent for an income tax, an addition to the spirit duty, and a succession tax.

Mr F. Scully suggested an alteration of the motion (in order not to obstruct the progress of the bill) that should affirm the expediency of appointing a committee to inquire into the fiscal and political relations and relative taxation of the two countries, omitting the words "before additional taxation be extended to Ireland."

Mr Maguire, in supporting the motion, declaimed at much length upon the sufferings of Ireland, and against the outrageous injustice of inflicting upon her a large addition of taxation.

Mr E. Ball spoke likewise against the cruelty of taxing an exhausted country, giving her for bread a stone, and after the plague of famine visiting her with the plague of locusts.

Mr M. O'Connell made a few remarks and the house divided, when the motion of Colonel Dunne was negatived by 194 against 61.

Mr Blackett complained of the imperfections of the bill, especially with reference to the trading classes, observing that the main objections to the working of the tax arranged themselves under two heads—first, the want of confidence in the Income Tax Commissioners; secondly, the large discretionary power vested in their hands. He suggested, among other improvements of the machinery, the establishment of a general court of appeal.

The house then went into committee on the bill.

On the first clause,

Mr Frewen moved to limit the duration of the tax to two years, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground that the limitation would defeat the financial objects of the Government; and the motion was negatived upon a division.

In the second clause,

Mr Walpole moved to insert the word "net" before "value," but this motion was likewise negatived upon a division.

The Chairman then reported progress.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The consideration of the report on the Hackney Carriages Bill gave occasion to some discussion of its provisions.

Certain other bills were forwarded a stage, and the motions having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past 1 until Thursday.

Thursday, May 26.

Dr R. Phillimore moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law respecting church rates. He premised that there could be no question now that, under the existing law, it was the bounden duty of every parishioner to contribute to the repair of the fabric of the parish church; and that this obligation, which extended over lands, goods, and stock in trade, could be legally enforced. This obligation was founded upon the maxim that, both in law and in fact, the Church and the State were identical; and the question was whether—as it was no longer the fact that there was but one religion in the realm, namely, that in connection with the State—the law should remain as it was; whether, from the time when dissent was recognised by Parliament, the reason upon which the law was built had not ceased to exist. He then reviewed the condition of the law in respect to the enforcement of church rates, since the commencement of the well known "Braintree Case," showing that it operated not only with great hardship upon dissenters, but with great injustice upon churchmen, and that in several instances the collection of rates, to avoid animosities and heart-burnings, had been abandoned—a state of things, he observed, which urgently called for alteration. But, even in the absence of these social evils, he should be reluctant, upon a principle of justice, to continue this obnoxious impost. After recapitulating the measures which had been proposed in Parliament for adjusting this vexed question, and adverting to the plan suggested in the amendment to be moved by Sir W. Clay—his objections to which he explained—he proceeded to expound his own. He impressed upon the house, in the outset, that the real objection of dissenters to church rates was founded upon conscientious scruples; he proposed, therefore, that a dissenter should be exempted from the payment of church rates by simply stating in writing that he is a dissenter from the Church of England, and handing that statement to the churchwarden, relinquishing thereby his right to attend vestries and to meddle with church property—provision being made for his re-admission, if desired, into the church. With regard to churchmen, he proposed that the law should remain as it was, but that the Consistorial Court should decide summarily, *viva voce*, and that there should be only one appeal therefrom on a point of law. He anticipated, he said, censure and animadversion; but he had brought forward this measure as a sincere friend of the church, with a desire that its benefits might be extended throughout the country, and in a belief that it would lay a foundation whereby peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, might be established in the realm.

Sir W. Clay moved his amendment, that the house, in committee, do consider whether church rates should not be abolished, and provision made, for the charges to which they are applicable, from pew rents, and from the increased value which may be derived from church lands and property. After dwelling upon the long and eventful history of the "Braintree Case," the still uncertain state of the law for enforcing church rates, and the vexatious proceedings which it permitted, he stated the obvious objections to which he considered Dr Phillimore's scheme to be open, which, he said, would produce ill-will and angry feelings in every parish. He then argued in support of his own proposal for the abolition of church rates, the principle of which had already been assented to by the house in 1837, while its justice had become more apparent since the multiplication of religious edifices supported by the voluntary contributions of dissenters, who ought not to be taxed for the service of another church, which was as great a wrong as if money were taken out of their pockets to build new churches. An ample substitute for this odious and unjust tax, he contended, might be found in the admitted surplus of church property, under a better management, even without any aid from pew rents.

The amendment was seconded and supported by Mr Peto, who insisted that sufficient ground had been laid for immediate legislation in this matter, and upon the non-necessity of church rates.

Mr Collier, balancing the two plans, was of opinion that Sir W. Clay's was most suited to the exigency of the case. Church rates, he said, were a tax levied upon all for the benefit of a few, enforced in a vexatious manner, raising a spirit of hostility on religious and conscientious grounds. The principle of Sir W. Clay's plan had been already accepted by the house, whereas Dr Phillimore's proposition—which failed to grapple with the difficulties of the question—had been repeatedly rejected. Mr Collier suggested various objections to this proposition, his chief objection being, he said, that it left all persons who did not choose to sign a declaration of dissent to all the difficulties which surrounded the law of church rates. Sir W. Clay's plan, on the other hand, grappled with the question fairly, and threw the maintenance of the church upon the church revenues, which were originally devoted to the purpose, and relieved not only dissenters but churchmen from a most oppressive and odious tax.

Mr E. Ball, although a dissenter, felt bound, for reasons he assigned, to maintain the Church of England; but he feared that Dr Phillimore's plan instead of settling, would more unsettle a question which he would willingly lend his assistance to adjust.

Mr Hume wished that Sir W. Clay had left out of his amendment any reference to pew rents, and cast the repairs of the church upon church property. He preferred the amendment to the original motion; but he recommended the Government to take the subject into their own hands.

Sir R. Inglis considered both propositions to be equally objectionable; for the original motion would destroy the nationality of the Established Church, and degrade it to the level of a sect, supported by voluntary contributions. The amendment was a more open and intelligible mode of getting rid of what had been, from time immemorial, an appanage of the church. The impost was said to bear upon the consciences of individuals; but they had purchased their property subject to it, and the resistance to church rates upon conscientious grounds had been much magnified.

Mr Pellatt argued at much length against church rates, and considered that the remedy proposed by Dr Phillimore would be a degradation to which no dissenter would submit.

Mr Miall likewise inveighed against church rates, which he endeavoured to show from early authorities was one of the encroachments of the priesthood upon the rights of the laity, which had at last been recognised by the law. Being a tax upon the person, not (as he contended) upon property, dissenters were justified in seeking to be freed from it, and, under certain conditions, he was ready to support the original motion.

Mr Wigram regarded the motion, and especially the amendment, as of very great importance, because he could not but look upon this as the forerunner of similar attacks upon tithes. He contended that no ground had been shown for abrogating church rates, as proposed by Sir W. Clay; and he agreed with Sir R. Inglis that Dr Phillimore's plan, besides other objections to which it was liable, would denationalise the Church of England. He was ready to concur in any practical remedy for the objections alleged against these rates, although he believed that the necessity of a remedy had been a good deal exaggerated.

Sir G. Grey considered that the question of church rates in no degree affected the existence of the church, and only ill-advised friends of the church staked its existence upon such a question. Tithes and church rates stood upon a totally different footing, and if the latter were abandoned, the church would remain as firm as ever. But he agreed that there were unanswerable objections to the proposition of Dr Phillimore, which came very near that of allowing admission to the church to be purchased by the payment of a miserable sum of money, while it would not attain the end of promoting peace

and unity. The church rates would fall with increased weight upon churchmen, and it was intended to leave their enforcement in the hands of those objectionable tribunals, the ecclesiastical courts. He must vote against the original motion; and, with respect to the amendment, he would be no party to the application of pew rents to the objects of a church rate, and before he assented to the throwing this rate upon church property, he should wish to see the mode in which the proposal was intended to be carried out in the shape of a bill.

Lord J. Russell agreed with Sir George that the church would exist without church-rates; at the same time, looking at this as a practical question, a very considerable sum, about 300,000*l* a year, was raised and applied to the repairs of the ancient sacred edifices, and to part with this sum at once would be a very serious consideration. The ground on which church rates were objected to was, not so much that they were an odious and vexatious burden, as upon principle, that they formed part of funds for the endowment of an Established Church. With regard to the proposition of Dr Phillimore, he should not object to the introduction of the bill, though, as at present advised, he could not consent to its passing into a law. The evils of church rates, he thought, had been very much exaggerated; still it was desirable that questions connected with these rates should be decided without the delay and cost now attending them, and which could be done without infringing the general law, as soon as that law had been determined in the House of Lords in the pending "Braintree Case." The churches generally throughout the country were not edifices originally intended for a single sect, or a majority only of the community, but for the nation at large, and it would be a national shame and disgrace if the cost of their repairs were cast upon a portion of the community, or they were left to fall into ruin. He would rather, therefore, that the law should remain as it then was than adopt either of the proposed remedies in the shape they were proposed; and he warned the house not to sanction the doctrines involved in the proposition of Sir W. Clay.

Mr Bright accused Lord John of inconsistency; and with regard to Dr Phillimore's plan, he admitted that it was open to very serious objections. He was of opinion, however, that provisions might be made for the repair of churches out of church property. The question of church rates, if the house chose to grapple with it, was very simple; if a bill were passed merely abolishing those rates, without any other provision, sufficient sums, in his opinion, would be raised by voluntary contributions in every parish for the repair of the fabric of the church.

After a reply by Dr Phillimore,

Upon a division both questions were negatived, the amendment by 207 to 185, and the original motion by 220 to 172.

Sir J. Y. Buller moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Plymouth, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

A short debate also took place upon the question as to the nomination of the select committee on the Berwick election, which was finally left to the general committee of elections, and the committee were to have power to send for persons and papers.

Some further business having been disposed of, the house adjourned, at a few minutes before 2 o'clock.

Friday, May 27.

Mr Keating gave notice that when the evidence given on the Dockyard Committee shall have been laid before the house, he would found a motion upon it.

On the motion that the house at its rising should adjourn to Monday,

Mr Disraeli wished to call the attention of the Government to our relations with Turkey. A great alarm had been raised by a mission from Russia to Constantinople, but that alarm had been in a great measure allayed. But it so happened that it was now revived. Colonel Rose, who was a man of great ability, suddenly telegraphed to Malta for the presence of the British fleet at Constantinople, and the French Ambassador to the fleet at Toulon. The French fleet proceeded to Constantinople; but the British fleet did not do so until a communication had been made to the authorities at home. Shortly after Lord Stratford arrived at Constantinople. Very recently, however, the question with respect to Constantinople assumed a different aspect, and, instead of the question being one regarding the Holy Places at Jerusalem, the negotiation was one which had for its object to give to Russia the vast majority of the inhabitants and territory of European Turkey. He wished to know whether the French and the English Ambassadors were now acting in concert, and if so, what instructions had been given on the subject?

Lord John Russell said the English Government had been informed that the Government of Russia had despatched a special mission with respect to the possession of the Holy Places; but the English Government had also been informed that the concession of the Turkish Government should be supported by guarantees; but the nature of those guarantees was not distinctly stated. On the arrival of the Russian mission, the Turkish Government requested the presence of an English fleet, and Colonel Rose, in consequence, asked for that aid from Admiral Dundas, who properly sent home for instructions. Admiral Dundas and Colonel Rose exercised a wise discretion—the one in asking for aid, and the other in asking for instructions from home, and Colonel Rose afterwards wrote to the Admiral to state that he did not require the presence of the fleet, and a small naval force was sent. From subsequent circumstances, however, both the English and French Ambassadors thought the demands of Russia were incompatible with the independence of Turkey, and after consulting with the Government at home, the English Ambassador had opened negotiations with the different Powers, which were calculated to prevent ulterior proceedings. But while the negotiation was proceeding it would not be convenient to produce copies of the despatches which had taken place on the subject; and he hoped the Emperor of Russia would be satisfied with such terms as would fully satisfy him as to the complaints he had made, and he believed the peace of Europe would not be disturbed by the claims of Russia or the result of the negotiation.

The motion was then agreed to.

* [LEFT SITTING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

304 Harbours of Refuge—Return.
250 Steam Ship Victoria—Report.
473 Adulteration of Tea, &c.—Return.
491 Income Tax—Return.
429 Bolton Election—Report from the Committee.
456 Quarantine—Return.
457 Quarantine—Copy of Report.
468 Traffic with France—Return.
461 Poor Relief (Ireland)—Return.
476 Butter—Return.
490 Geographical Society—Copy of Memorials.
494 Exchequer Bonds—Copies of Treasury Minutes.
219 (1) Derby Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
261 (7) Civil Services—Estimates, Class 7.
488 County Treasurers (Ireland)—Account.
493 Election Petitions—Alphabetical List.
384 Cockermouth Election—Minutes of Evidence.
502 Bills—Bail in Error.
503 — Registration of Assurances.
449 Harwich Election—Report from the Committee.
465 New Ross Election—Minutes of Evidence.
467 Harwich Election—Minutes of Evidence.
511 Dockyard Appointments—Report from Committee.
487 Schools—Returns.
501 Isle of Man—Return.
520 Committee of Selection—Eleventh Report.
345 (1). Tynemouth Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
396 Colonial Expenditure—Return.
464 Sugar, &c.—Return.
499 Library of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada—Copy of Letter.
500 Bills—Westminster Bridge.
510 — Succession Duty.
517 — Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) (as amended in Committee, and on Consideration of Bill, as amended).
525 Titles, Contents, and Indexes to the Sessional Printed Papers.—[Session 1852.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Osborne.

Tuesday being Her Majesty's birthday, the band of the Royal Marines assembled on the terrace at Osborne, at a quarter before seven o'clock, and played a selection of music in honour of the day.

The Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury, and the other Ministers and great officers of State, gave State banquets in honour of the day. The illuminations were more than usually brilliant.

On Thursday Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe took leave of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and left Osborne at ten o'clock for London.

METROPOLIS.

CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION.—A Royal Commission is shortly to be issued under the great seal to inquire and report upon the constitution of the City of London Corporation.

THE SPY SYSTEM.—A few evenings ago a public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone was held in the Court-house of that parish, to adopt a petition to Parliament, and an address to the Queen, condemnatory of the employment of the police in disguise for political purposes. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., took the chair. Mr Peter Graham, Mr Nicholay, Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and others, addressed the meeting. An address to the Queen and a petition to the House of Commons were severally agreed to.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says:—In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths registered in London numbered 1,098, being nearly the same amount as in the previous week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number was 990, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population during that period and up to the present time, will give a mortality for last week of 990. Hence it appears that the actual number of deaths last week exceeds the estimated amount by 108. Last week the births of 791 boys and 776 girls, in all 1,567 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 was 1,347. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·760 in. The mean temperature of the week was 55·2 deg., which is 2 deg. above the average temperature of the same week in 38 years. The wind blew for the most part from the north-east.

PROVINCES.

RYE ELECTION.—On Saturday the voters commenced polling, and at nine o'clock Mr Mackinnon had a considerable majority, which he continued to maintain. At the close of the poll the numbers given were—Mackinnon, 218; Pomfret, 187; majority for Mackinnon, 31.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES are about to be established in Southampton by a joint stock company. The Corporation of the town have given permission for the baths to be formed on a piece of land over which the tide flows. No rent is to be paid for it, but in lieu thereof poor people will be allowed to bathe for one penny each person after 5 o'clock in the evening. These baths are to be formed upon the model of those in Paris, and have been projected in Southampton by a gentleman named Arthur, long resident in Paris.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A RAILWAY DIRECTOR.—On Tuesday morning, at the inquest resumed at the London and South-Western Railway Arms hotel, Farnham, respecting the death of Charles Canning, aged 20, who was killed by being run over, on the 14th inst., by a special survey train, near the Farnham station of the London and South-Western Railway, the jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., and Mr Beattie—the verdict having been agreed to by twelve jurymen, and there being five dissentients.

SCOTLAND.

GREAT FIRE AT EDINBURGH.—The Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, nothing being now left but the bare walls. The flames were discovered about five o'clock in the afternoon, and in a few minutes afterwards they shot through the roof, which was speedily enveloped in one burning mass. At one period some fears were entertained for the safety of St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, which adjoins the theatre. Several houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the theatre were set on fire by the burning sparks, but the firemen succeeded in extinguishing them without much damage. As to the origin of the fire, nothing has yet been ascertained. The building was almost wholly insured.

IRELAND.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—This important line of communication was successfully established by the Magnetic Telegraph Company on Monday, when their new cable between Donaghadee and Portpatrick was laid down. The cable consists of six communicating wires, insulated in gutta percha, and protected in the usual manner by an outer covering of iron wire. The cable at each side has been buried in the trenches prepared for its reception, and instruments connected to serve as

a means of communication for a short time, until the subterranean line of six wires now being carried from the company's station at Carlisle, through Dumfries, to meet the cable at Portpatrick, is completed to that spot; and an underground line is about to be extended from the Irish end of the cable at Donaghadee to Newtownards, the terminal station of the County Down Railway, along which the wires of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company are nearly completed to Belfast. At Belfast the wires meet the company's line of telegraph already completed over the Ulster Railway, and will be carried, *viâ* the Belfast Junction and Dublin and Drogheda Railways, into the company's offices on College green, Dublin, where their line from Galway (already working) and their southern line of telegraph, now in forward course of construction from Cork, will concentrate.

THE EXODUS.—A letter from Cashel says:—"The emigration from this and the surrounding districts continue unabated. People abandon the home of their youth and affections with the same nonchalance which they might be supposed to have when going to a neighbouring fair or market. No one ever supposed that such a state of feeling would ever arise in the breasts of the Irish, so remarkably tenacious of home and country. It is a startling fact that emigration is now a settled system among the people, particularly of the middle and lower classes—scarcely a family that has not one member or more in America or Australia; and yet beyond the mere record occasionally of a large batch emigrating under peculiar circumstances, scarcely any comment is made upon the progressive clearance of the Catholic population. Sometimes the people proceed, as they did a few days ago to the number of 18, from a neighbouring locality bound for the same destination, or in some instances they move away almost imperceptibly. One does not know who are gone until, by making inquiry, he ascertains the fact. Everywhere around this city—in the large farms, in the estates and proud demesnes of our ancient aristocracy—aliens are fast settling; prodigal landocracy is becoming extinct. It is no improbable speculation that the time will soon be when foreign possessors will own the chief part of gallant Tipperary. * * There is another emigration which has taken away a great many from this locality, though not frequently adverted to, namely, that to England and Wales; and in time the Irish population in both places will exercise considerable influence upon the destinies of these countries."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid are of the 21st inst.

The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree, permitting the free importation into Spain of 456 articles, which, not being of the first necessity, only produced 700,000 reals annually.

The *Heraldo* announces that the Government contemplated the demolition of the ramparts of Barcelona.

The Royal Council had validated the concession of the railways from Aranjuez to Almanza, and from Socuellamas to Ciudad Real, and adjourned to the 23d to decide on that of the Northern Railway.

HOLLAND.

It is now ascertained that for a moral certainty the new Cabinet will have a majority of at least twenty five in the Second Chamber, which contains ninety-eight members. No answer has, as yet, been received to the note sent by that Cabinet to the Papal Government. One of the Hague papers persists in stating that Ministers have recognised the newly-appointed Roman Catholic bishops, and observes that it will not be satisfied with any denial, except with an official one in the Government paper, the *Staats Courant*. Whether such a denial will be made in order to satisfy the opposition prints, I know not, (says the *Daily News* correspondent), but I must continue to assert in the most positive terms, that the Roman Catholic bishops have not been recognised in any way, direct or indirect, by the present Administration. The Bishop of Haarlem ordered an episcopal letter to be read last Sunday in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in his diocese, informing the faithful that "by the grace of God and the Holy See," he had been raised to that dignity.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples of the 14th inst. says:—

Travelling in the Two Sicilies is becoming very much like travelling in the Austrian dominions. A steamer seldom comes into the Bay of Naples without the police discovering some one on board whom they choose to call a "revolutionary agent." Familiar English names are fatal to their owners. The fact is, the continental police correspond with each other throughout France, Germany, and Italy, and as the respective spies of the various bayonet Governments must do something, the list of "dangerous persons" has now become a formidable volume. The annoyance and delay thus offered to unoffending travellers is very great, and, if continued, will shut up the Continent ere long to idlers at least. Within the last few weeks many English travellers have been obliged to apply to their minister here before being allowed to land; and in all cases it has been proved that the Government had no just reasons to prevent them from visiting the country. Nevertheless they have suffered all the annoyance and expense of remaining on board the steamer until official notes have procured their release. There is a regular staff of detectives at the frontier towns, who are commissioned to look out for the agents of Mazzini or Murat. Surely some means might be taken by the Foreign-office at home to prevent the ignorant executive of such a Government as that of Naples causing so much unnecessary trouble to themselves, as well as to others. How railways are to prosper under the existing system is a a riddle worth solving to those who just now are scrambling for "concessions" to be worked out by English capital.

His Sicilian Majesty is very busy with the army; reviews and camps are the order of the day—everything looks warlike. It is said here that Cardinal Antonelli wants 5,000 Neapolitans for Rome, because, if the Pope crowns the Emperor, they hope to get the French out of the eternal city, a desire which has haunted the priest party for a long time past.

H.R.H. the Prince of Syracuse has now suspended his excavations at Cuma, on account of the advanced heat. More than 150 tombs of the necropolis of this interesting city have been sifted of their treasures, consisting of vases, rings, coloured glass objects, and a variety of antiquarian treasures, forming a most interesting collection, now in the palace of the Prince. The archæological world is busy in discussing the objects found, and some of the most lamentable passions of humanity are struggling and fighting over these toy like tributes of affection, which more than two thousand years ago the ancients deposited in the graves of those they loved. Several pamphlets have appeared on the excavations at Cuma, and, as if in revenge for not being able to print anything else, the learned are determined to be *maximus in minimis*, and write volumes on the trifles found at Cuma.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Naples on Sunday last. There is evidently much volcanic action going on in this part of the world, and we all hope Vesuvius will favour us with an eruption. The mountain at the present moment is entirely without smoke, and the weather unusually hot and leaden, which are signs of a break-out in the volcano.

AUSTRIA.

The betrothal of the Archduchess Maria with the Duke of Brabant took place on the 17th inst.

The remaining detachments of the corps of observation on the frontiers of Turkey have received orders to fall back.

The *Oest. Correspondens* contains an article in which it is said that the presence of the King Frederick William within the walls of Vienna is a satisfactory proof of the intimate connection now existing between the two great German Powers. "The common object of these mighty pillars of Germany is to maintain the balance of power in Europe, the peace and social order of the world; they have at the same time to provide for the greatest possible consolidation of the organic institutions of the German Confederation, as also for the increase of its credit and authority, and the progressive development of its material prosperity." The veil which covers the policy of Austria is but a thin one. Her rulers are strenuously endeavouring to make Germany something more than a mere fiction, but then the consolidated State is expected to be at the nod and beck of Austria. The recently arranged marriage is highly satisfactory to this Court, inasmuch as it forms a new link in the great chain which Austria has long aimed at extending from the Adriatic and Mediterranean to the German Ocean. The political importance which is here attached to this matrimonial scheme may be guessed at from the following words, which it would perhaps have been wiser not to have uttered:—"When the young Duke has acquired some little experience, King Leopold will probably abdicate in his favour, and this will indirectly bring Austria to the very gates of France." The meeting of the three Kings at the Imperial Court is, however, what the German political writers call a "European event," and as such it is evidently regarded by the Emperor of the French, who, as it is whispered, has already, by means of his diplomatic agents, instituted indirect inquiries on the subject. It would perhaps be incorrect to say that it is the intention of the German Powers to make a public and formal demonstration against France, but it does not admit of a doubt that any violation of the Belgian territory would raise a storm which Napoleon would in vain attempt to lay. A correspondent of the *Wanderer* is probably perfectly correct when he says that an excellent understanding exists just now between the Emperor of Russia and King Leopold. On the contrary, a visible coolness has arisen between the French and Russian Courts, "the French ambassador, M. de Castelbajac, having been unable to obtain a satisfactory explanation about an article hostile to France which had been permitted to appear by the Russian censure." If appearances are not deceptive, the Emperor of the French has principally incurred the displeasure of this Government by having exhibited symptoms of a strong disinclination to permit Austria to be the sole actor in the Swiss and Sardinian dramas. Much is said here of the remarkable and admirable moderation of this Government towards its western neighbours, but it is very questionable whether these virtues would shine with such brilliancy were it not morally certain that extreme measures against Sardinia and Switzerland would lead to a counter occupation of the Savoy and Geneva.

TURKEY.

The latest telegraphic despatch says:—

Prince Menschikoff and his suite have left Constantinople.

Russian subjects at Constantinople are placed under the protection of the Danish Ambassador.

The French fleet is said to have received permission to pass the Dardanelles.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:—The information I communicated yesterday morning of Prince Menschikoff's departure from Constantinople on the 14th is confirmed, and it is equally true that he left behind him a portion of his *personnel* to carry on the business of the Embassy. He proceeded to Bujukdre, about 10 miles I believe from Constantinople, where some of the diplomatic corps have their country houses during the heat of summer. On arriving there, he caused it to be communicated to the Turkish Government that he should remain there till the 20th of May, in order to ascertain the definitive resolution of the Divan. Thus after having given one prolongation, which expired on the 14th, Prince Menschikoff gave a second, which has terminated on the 20th, and this is certainly understood here as a proof of hesitation on his part.

The Russian ultimatum, which, as has been said, was handed in on the 5th, contains seven articles, one of which, if I am informed rightly, can be said to possess great importance. I allude to the clause in virtue of which Russia, after having declared that she only desires the maintenance of the privileges, franchises, and immunities enjoyed by the Greeks in virtue of their hatti-scherifs, firmans, and vizieral letters from time to time granted to them, demands that with a view to gua-

rantee the *statu quo*, the Porte shall sign with her a convention, or international treaty, imparting to those concessions an irrevocable character, and placing them so as that they shall not in future be affected by the caprice or ill-will of this or that Minister. This demand the Porte positively and peremptorily refuses to accede to.

The Russian ports of the Black Sea are at this moment crowded with the munitions of war, and the heights above Odessa are covered with the tents of a large army. On the banks of the Pruth, we are assured, the pontoons are already made, and the vast army collected there waits but the signal to enter the principalities. The Russian Ambassador is already at Buyukderi, a village at the mouth of the Bosphorus, with a steamer ready to bear him away to his command the moment an unfavourable answer is given.

UNITED STATES.

The last accounts are to the 14th.

A dreadful calamity had occurred in Buffalo by the falling of a building, occupied as a banking house, by which upwards of 25 persons were killed and wounded.

The coroner's jury, in the recent dreadful railway accident at Norwalk, after sitting several days, had returned a verdict that the accident was caused by the wilful negligence of the engineer.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing under date May 10, says—"The foreign appointments have not yet been definitely arranged, but little progress having been made, it is understood, in the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is probable they will not be fixed before Tuesday. The Cabinet does not meet again till Monday. It is not intended to remove Mr Aspinwall, who now holds the London consulate, from the office, but simply to transfer him to another consulship, giving the London office to Mr George Sanders."

The steamer Texas had arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, with advices from the city of Mexico to the 5th instant. General Uraga, Mexican Minister to Prussia, was a passenger by her. General Arista sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th in the West India mail steamer Avon, for St Thomas'. The inauguration of Santa Anna and the formation of a new Cabinet had taken place. The following is the list of the new Ministry:—Foreign Affairs, Senor Alaman; Justice, Senor Lares; Treasury, Senor Tamariz; War, Senor Tevinal. Senor Almonte had been appointed Minister to Washington. The Sloo contract had been confirmed by the Government, and the treaty in regard to neutrality concerning the Tehuantepec route also confirmed. Santa Anna had proclaimed a new arbitrary law with regard to the press, requiring all the papers to be licensed by the Government, and the proprietors to deposit large sums as securities and send copies of every article to Government officers before publication, and to abstain entirely from discussing political matters. Severe penalties attend the infringement of these rules, and also as to publishing matter denominated subversive, seditious, libellous, immoral, and calumnious. In consequence of this law several of the most prominent Mexican journals, including the *Monitor*, had been discontinued.

Texas accounts, of the 10th inst., state that the gold accounts are fully confirmed. The *Galveston News* says it is informed by a gentleman, from Holkhart, that a party of citizens, who had just returned from an exploring expedition, found gold in the mountains, 70 miles north of that town, both on the surface and by digging. They brought back several lumps, all of which were valued at 5,950 dols. The deeper the digging the more abundant and richer is the gold.

I have often been surprised (says the correspondent of the *Times*), during the last year or two, that the recent and rapidly increasing intercourse between us and the Americano-Spanish nations, has not attracted more observation and elicited more remark. A vast number of families of pure Castilian or of mixed blood, from Mexico, from Central America, and from the States of the Southern Continent, are pressing in upon us this spring, and I have observed that all those I have conversed with seem to feel that there is but one country in the western world which promises much political security for life or property, and that that country is the United States. Capital is flowing in every month, literally by the million, from the Americano-Spanish world. I am not sure whether the sale of estates and commercial interests in Mexico, Central America, and the northern and eastern States of South America for investments as well as emigration to the United States, during the last four years, has not been nearly as great as our entire importation of gold from California. There is hardly a seminary for young ladies, or a classical or scientific school for boys in our whole country, that does not number some children of such families among its pupils. Marriages between the people of the United States and persons of those nations have become quite common, and I am disposed to think that no writer, and, perhaps, few observers of society, have given due importance to this admixture of races of which I speak. To the future historian this will be a subject of very deep interest, and to the philosophical statesman it must even now present, or soon will, matters of profound interest. In this case it seems to be the destiny of our Anglo-Saxons in America to overshadow their neighbours in political, in commercial, and in social influences, as this same race has overshadowed other nations where they have got their foothold in other portions of the earth.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news from Burmah, to the 13th April, is unfavourable, and more troops are wanted. There is no prospect of peace short of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had refused to sign the treaty.

The latest dates from China are to the 11th of April.

The American, French, and English ships-of-war on the coast of China have, on the urgent requisition of the Chinese authorities, consented to guard Nankin, Shanghae, and the mouths of the Great Canal, against the rebels.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr Edward Khull, bullion broker, of Melbourne, has prepared a set of valuable tables, containing statistics of the gold-fields, &c., from which the following extracts are made:—

Quantity of gold dust brought to Melbourne and Geelong.—By Government escort, 1,339,845 oz; by Victoria Escort Company, 821,143 oz; by private hand, 601,648 oz.

Shipments of gold from the ports of Victoria.—From Melbourne, 1,806,217 oz 5 dwt; Geelong, 84,020 oz 14 dwt; Portland, 3,039 oz 7 dwt; Port Fairy, 1,690 oz 7 dwt; total, 1,974,075 oz 13 dwt.

Amount of gold dust remaining at the 31st December.—In the Treasury, Melbourne, 83,678 oz; Victoria Escort Company, Melbourne, 58,982 oz; banks, Melbourne, 380,000 oz; banks, Geelong, 135,000 oz; private hands in Melbourne and Geelong, estimate 130,000 oz; total, 787,660 oz.

Quantity of gold dust taken to Adelaide.—By overland escort, March to December, 1852, 228,533 oz; shipped from Melbourne, 17,331 oz; taken by private hand, 178,160 oz; estimated quantity taken in addition to above, 166,687 oz; shipped from Adelaide to London, February to December, 1852, 263,564 oz.

Amount remaining in the banks, assay office, and private hands at Adelaide, 299,816 oz.

Quantity of gold taken to Sydney in the year 1852.—Shipped, per Melbourne customs returns, 280,589 oz; by private hands, 341,739 oz; estimated quantity taken in addition to the above, 100,000 oz; quantity held by the banks and private hands, 150,000 oz; total, 872,328 oz.

Quantity of gold dust taken to Van Diemen's Land in the year 1852.—Shipped, per Melbourne customs returns, 1,953 oz; taken by private hands, 140,546 oz; estimated quantity held by the banks and in private hands, 50,000 oz; shipped from Launceston, per customs returns, 36,946 oz; estimated quantity held by the banks and in private hands, 20,000 oz.

Summary of produce during the year 1852.—173 tons 19 cwt 1 qr 12 lb 3 oz, at 70s—14,163,364*l.* exclusive of gold dust in the hands of diggers, storekeepers, and others, and on the road to Melbourne and Geelong.

Amount of specie imported into Melbourne and Geelong in the year 1852.—January, 20,000*l*; April, 40,000*l*; July, 200,000*l*; August, 90,000*l*; September, 536,000*l*; October, 432,000*l*; November, 397,800*l*; December, 150,600*l*; estimated amount by private hands, 632,200*l*; total, 2,500,000*l*.

Number of persons who arrived in the colony and the number which left during the year 1852.—Arrived, January, 7,494; February, 7,460; March, 5,063; April, 4,111; May, 5,631, June, 3,872; July, 4,271; August, 6,552; September, 15,855; October, 19,162; November, 10,947; December, 14,255; total, 104,833. Left, January, 550; February, 847; March, 1,239; April, 1,511; May, 1,629; June, 1,614; July, 2,383; August, 1,618; September, 1,841; October, 3,637; November, 4,287; December, 5,866; total, 27,022. Addition to population, from immigration alone, in 1852, 77,661; arrived overland from Sydney and Adelaide, and in vessels over those reported to the Customs, also estimated increase from births in the colony, 20,000; total increase, 97,661.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d inst., at 13 Belgrave square, the Lady Isabella Stewart, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 30 Portman square, Lady Leigh, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst., the Lady Alfred Paget, at 16 Berkeley square, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th inst., at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. Watkin Homfray, Edward J. Cox Davies, Esq., second son of George Davies, Esq., of Crickhowell, Brecknshire, to Charlotta Jane, only daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., of Bedwelty house, in the above county.

On Wednesday last, the 25th inst., at St Mary's, Cheltenham, Henry Small, Esq., of Buckingham, eldest son of Thomas Small, Esq., of Staadon Castle, in the county of Derby, to Harriette Emma, elder daughter of Mrs Weichman, of Cheltenham, and of the late Peter Dowley Jackson, Esq., of Keresley house, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

On the 23d inst., in New street, Spring gardens, in his 62d year, Sir Robert Buckley Comyn, Knt., D.C.L., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras.

On the 12th inst., at Grosvenor house, Knightsbridge, Elizabeth, La Marquise de St Leger, aged 80.

On the 22d inst., at 21 Marlborough road, St John's wood, in his 27th year, Frederick S. Grey, Esq., seventh son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ionian Bank, held on Thursday afternoon, the usual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was declared. The directors report several losses to have occurred through the failure of the currant crop of last year, which has necessarily reduced the profits to about 9,400*l*.

The second annual meeting of the proprietary of the Oriental Bank was held on Thursday at the offices of the bank, Walbrook. Mr H. G. Gordon, the chairman, presided. After the usual preliminaries, the Secretary read the directors' report, which congratulated the proprietors on the continued and increasing prosperity of the corporation. It stated that their entire transactions for the year ending December 31, 1852, had realised, after defraying all charges, a profit of 99,055*l* 17s 1d. A dividend for the half-year ending the 30th June last was paid on the 1st Oct., and a further dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., together with a bonus at the rate of 5 per cent., making 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the half-year ending December 31, were also paid on the 31st of March last. There had been carried to the credit of the reserved surplus fund the sum of 8,000*l*, increasing the amount of that fund to 169,365*l*. Since the last annual meeting the directors had established a branch bank in the Mauritius, and agencies in Melbourne and Sydney; and they anticipated a profitable addition to their business from these new sources,

although the establishment of these new banks had not been suggested by the altered circumstances of the colonies, but solely with a view to facilitate the commercial transactions daily increasing between those places and the other eastern possessions, induced by steam communication, and stimulated by the recent discoveries of gold. In conformity with a resolution passed at a meeting on the 26th of May, 10,046 shares of 25*l* each were created, and as many as were necessary having been allotted to shareholders in the late Oriental Bank, in lieu of their shares in that company, the remainder were offered to the shareholders of the corporation at the rate of one new share for every three shares they then held, and at 30*l* for each share. Of these new shares 9,673 were taken up, and the amount of capital actually paid up on the total number of shares, viz., 33,873, was 818,965*l*. On the 24th of March last the directors deemed it expedient to create 3,800 additional new shares, which were allotted on the same conditions as previously. Provisional certificates, each representing the ninth part of a share, had also been issued, in compliance with the wishes of the shareholders. A balance-sheet was also read, stating the liabilities and assets of the company, amounting to 3,898,662*l* 19s 1d, also a profit and loss account and a capital account, the results of which are embodied in the report. The report was adopted.

At the meeting of the National Bank of Ireland, held on Wednesday, a dividend was declared at the increased rate of 5 per cent., and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The points discussed principally related to the improvement in the position and trade of Ireland, and its favourable influence on the prospects of the bank. The directors intimate that having been able to raise the dividend from 4 to 5 per cent., and to clear off bad and doubtful debts, they shall for the present apply their energies to the restoration of the reserve fund. After placing that fund in a better position, they hope further to increase the rate of distribution. In the course of the proceedings much time was wasted by altercations and personalities with respect to a supposed attempt to influence the election of directors; but explanations were entered into, which were apparently satisfactory. Annexed is an abstract of the report:—"The year 1852 in Ireland was one of tranquillity, unmarked by political or commercial excitement. The harvest was a fair average one; all kinds of stock commanded remunerative prices. Fresh sources of enterprise and activity were opened, and, altogether, the transactions entered into by both the commercial and agricultural classes were generally of so safe and successful a character, that, although the rate of interest on money has again ruled very low, the past year on the whole has been a favourable one for banking. The directors have afforded liberal assistance towards developing and advancing that improvement which is now manifest throughout Ireland; and firmly adhering to their fixed determination not to run unreasonable risk, the losses by bad and doubtful debts have been far less than ever, notwithstanding the accommodation afforded to the customers of the bank was to a much greater extent than at any former period. So decided has been the increased prosperity of the country, that some small branches which the directors feared they might be compelled to close as unproductive, now yield a profit, and they have even been induced to open new branches at Mountmellick and Lismore, with every prospect of success. The statement of profit and loss shows that—

The undivided profits at Dec., 1852, were	£2,051 16 11	
Fund for doubtful debts	5,386 11 4	
		£4,412 8 3
Net profits for the year 1852, after providing for the doubtful debts of that year		32,230 0 6
		£40,662 8 9
Deduct half-year's dividend to Midsummer, 1852	£9,000	
Ditto to Christmas, 1852	9,000	
	£18,000 0 0	
To doubtful debts existing at Dec., 1851, now written off	14,537 13 8	
		32,537 13 8
Leaving amount at credit of reserve fund at December, 1852		£8,074 15 1

The first annual general meeting of the Magdalena Steam Navigation Company took place this week at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street; Mr J. D. Powles in the chair. A report was read which described the steps taken by the directors to carry forward the object for which the company was established, viz., to afford to the republic of New Granada the advantage of steam navigation on its rivers. They had contracted with Messrs Samuda, Brothers, of Blackwall, for the building of three iron steamers at a cost of 7,300*l*, 3,100*l*, and 7,600*l*. The contracts stipulated for two of the boats to be ready for sea on the 21st August, and the third in the first week of December. In order to obtain all the information in their power respecting the navigation of the River Magdalena, the directors had procured the services of Captain Thomas Clark, and had derived the greatest assistance from his experience, practical knowledge, and intelligence, and they had also despatched to New Granada Mr Bennett, civil engineer, and Captain F. Ellis, R.N., and from the information they had received from those gentlemen they trusted that by the end of the present year they should have three boats on the River Magdalena. From an estimate which had been made as to the working a steamboat on the river, making two voyages per month, between the ports of Barraguilla and Honda, it appeared that the profit of one boat would be 19,146*l* per annum; and supposing the voyages to take place only nine months in the year, the profit would be 14,359*l* 10s. Upon all considerations, the directors felt that the undertaking was one requiring great care and circumspection in its management, and a minute attention to details. The financial statement showed that the receipts since the formation of the company amounted to 17,810*l*, and the disbursements to 13,220*l* 16s 4d, leaving a balance in hand of 4,589*l* 1s 8d. The report was adopted, and three of the directors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

The London and North-Western and the Midland and Great Northern Companies have come to an arrangement to equalise the fares on their respective lines, and thus put an end to the competition which has hitherto been so destructive to their several interests.

The Town Council of Bradford have unanimously pronounced against the Government Education Bill.

We received last evening the satisfactory intelligence that Mazzini is once more secure in England. Another illustration of the state of popular feeling in the portions of Italy now in the hands of Austria is afforded by the fact, that the leader of the insurrection in Milan was in that city three months before the outbreak—his errand known to hundreds—yet his presence not betrayed. More than that, we are informed that he rested securely in that city for a month after the insurrection had been suppressed, and then left Italy in safety for London.—*Daily News.*

Lord Shaftesbury has a bill before the House of Lords, just printed, to empower local boards of health to provide burial grounds.

The splendid screw steamship Himalaya, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, built at Mr C. J. Mare and Co.'s establishment at Blackwall, was launched this week in the presence of a brilliant company and of the directors. The Himalaya was commenced in November, 1851, and her length between perpendiculars is 304 feet; breadth, 46 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 34 feet 9 inches; and she is of 3,550 tons burthen, with engines of 700-horse power, by John Penn and Son. Her accommodation will be for 400 cabin passengers, carrying 500 tons measurement goods, and 1,200 tons of fuel.

The Zoological Gardens.—A great attraction has just been added to this admirably conducted establishment. This is the "Marine and Fresh Water Vivarium," stocked with fishes and crustaceous and molluscous specimens, both from salt water and fresh. On either side of the room are ranged glass tanks. In these, seaweeds and plants, of various and beautiful descriptions, rise from a bottom of pebbles, shells, and rocky and mossy fragments, within the recesses of which appear all manner of strange creatures—marine sticklebacks, crabs of every kind, scorpion looking prawns by scores, strange molluscs, star fish, sea urchins, sea anemonies, aspidians, &c., all performing various odd manœuvres. Mr Mitchell, the very courteous secretary, expects shortly to stock tanks with fishes and weeds from all parts of the world—arctic, temperate, and tropic. Altogether, the Vivarium promises to be an extremely interesting feature in the Zoological Gardens. Nothing like it has ever been attempted before.

Literature.

The Book of the Garden. By Charles M'Intosh, F.R.P.S. F.R.S.S.A. Blackwood and Son, Edinburgh and London.

The first volume of this work is now complete, and will prove a valuable assistant to all who are either laying out new gardens or improving old ones; and, when the second volume, which is to treat of horticulture, shall be added to the present, if executed with the same care, the whole will form a most comprehensive and useful work. Mr M'Intosh commences with the formation and arrangement of culinary and fruit gardens, and enters fully into all the various divisions of this part of the subject. He next treats of heated houses for all the different horticultural purposes to which they are applied; and from these he passes to "Miscellaneous Garden Structures." In the latter section we have gardeners' houses, fruit rooms, ice houses, tanks, and cisterns and piaries. In the last the treatment of bees is fully discussed; amongst many other sorts of hives, the Polish hive (being in a tree hollowed out as a bee-hive) is thus described:—

In fig. 759 we have attempted to show a variety of the Polish hive, internally on the same principle as those before alluded to, but externally exhibiting more of the grotesque or pictorial character which we think such hives should have, more especially when admitted as objects of ornament in picturesque gardens. Of course, in such as profess to be of a different character, other forms should be preferred. In situations where an old and picturesque tree exists, little harm will be done to it by converting it into a Polish bee-hive, the openings being made all on one side. Indeed, the tree may exist for ages after being converted into a habitation for these industrious and profitable creatures.

After a description of the various styles used in laying out flower gardens, he says:—"These may be considered the fundamental rules for laying out flower gardens upon principles of art; but there are other considerations to be attended to—namely, the wants and wishes of the owner, and the natural character of the situation. The adaptation, however, of any of these to suit existing circumstances requires great consideration and judgment. It would be as great an outrage against the rules of art to place a rough picturesque flower garden in front of Chatsworth, Trentham, or Eaton hall, as it would be to place one in the sculpturesque or architectural style in front of a cottage residence, or of a mansion, however large, having no pretensions to architectural character." These are facts which would seem to be self-evident to the merest tyro in matters of taste; and yet it needs such books as that before us to show how to avoid the errors which we so often witness in the arrangement of gardens.

Of planting garden shrubs, Mr M'Intosh says:—

It will be recollected that we have divided flower gardens into three general heads or classes—namely, geometrical, gardenesque, and pictorial. Each of these requires an order in the disposal of the trees, shrubs, or plants used peculiar to itself. In the former, trees disposed in formal lines exhibit as strongly art or design in the contriver as regular architectural edifices; while in either of the two latter they should be disposed in all the variety of groups, masses, thickets, and single trees, in such a manner as to rival the most beautiful scenery of general nature, producing a portion of landscape which will, as it were, unite the comforts and conveniences of civilised life with the superior charm of refined arrangement and natural beauty of expression. In the geometrical style, trees or shrubs of symmetrical form should be planted in lines, whether straight or curved, at equal distances, not only from each other, but also from those line

that determine the walks, borders, &c. The flowering plants should be grouped according to their kind, form, and colour, each figure in the parterre being filled with the same plant, unless when these parterres are large, when portions of them may be so filled; or in the case of longitudinal ones of considerable size, when three colours may be used in parallel lines, regard being paid, however, to the harmony both of colour and form. It should, however, be borne in mind that decided colours should be chiefly employed, and that the plants to be used in producing them are limited to few species. In such gardens, variety of plants is to be disregarded; a few well-chosen kinds are all that is required. It is that effect which the harmony or contrast of colour and form is capable of producing, that is here sought to be attained, and that can never be effected by employing a great number of genera and species. The primary colours are three only—red, blue, and yellow; and with these repeated over and over, having the natural colours green in the grass, and white or brown in the gravel used for the walks or groundwork of the design, all small flower gardens may be completely formed. In the case of larger designs, secondary tints, &c., may be introduced; but these must be so arranged as to harmonise or contrast with the primary colours next to them. The same rule holds good in the disposal of flowers in the gardenesque style, and it is only in the picturesque or the sub-varieties of the gardenesque style that the indiscriminate mixture of colour and form can be tolerated. The arrangement of plants, trees, and shrubs in the gardenesque style, as well as in the refined picturesque, is governed by very different laws from those which apply to the symmetrical or geometrical. In the former it is our aim to produce not only what is called natural beauty, but even higher and more striking beauty of expression than we even see in nature; to create variety and pleasing intricacy by various modes of arrangement; indeed, to give the highest possible degree of elegance and polish to the scene by introducing rare and exotic species, producing in themselves a character widely different from that which could be produced by any possible arrangement of our own indigenous vegetation.

We are glad to see Mr M'Intosh directing attention to fountains, and urging their more general adoption. There is something so refreshing to the eye in a fountain in the midst of flowers; it gives such an appearance of life as nothing else can give. How different is the appearance of a flower garden (other things being equal) with and without a fountain. After speaking of their advantage in the geometrical styles, he, in treating of the gardenesque, says:—

These may be considered as part of the decorations in this style; and although not so abundantly used, nor upon a scale of such magnitude as in the geometric, still their admission adds greatly to the interest of the scene. In style they may be less architectural, but, on the other hand, they should not be puerile or childish. The ball balanced on a jet of water—the metallic tree, from the leaves of which drops of water are perpetually oozing—the hidden springs and wires placed under walks, which, when trodden upon, deluge the unconscious passer-by with a shower of water, are all equally contemptible and unfitting the present age. "Nothing, in my opinion," says the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, "can be more beautiful than a well-arranged fountain—nothing can produce a happier effect, in what I would call the home garden, than an architectural *jet d'eau*, the symmetry of which and the sparkling effects of its ascending column are calculated to harmonise so well with the various features of the house and its accompaniments. Then what can be more soothing than the gentle murmur of its falling waters, heard only when every thing else in nature is silent, as if it were the voice of the genii of the fairy ground in which it is placed." The specimens of art exhibited in the Industrial Palace presented many new forms suggesting to us new ideas. In few departments of the Exhibition has a greater number of subjects, which come within the limits of garden decoration, been presented to us than in that of castings in iron and other metals, and mouldings in clay of various descriptions. Amongst the former we may rank fountains, one of which we have chosen, as we believe it associates better with natural landscape than many strictly artistic subjects hitherto employed. We think so, because in the composition the objects represented belong to nature and not to art; and also because they are associated with water—amphibious animals and aquatic plants. The celebrated ironworks of M. Andre at Paris furnished this example; and although its novelty and want of precedent as a garden ornament in this country may raise grave objections to it in the minds of some, still we are of those who think that there is room for vast improvement in such decorations, and on such grounds introduce the annexed figure [a group formed by a crocodile, otter, tortoise, and aquatic plants] to the notice of garden artists and to our readers in general. Such fountains are certainly much more in keeping with picturesque scenery than the convolvulus, the jet balancing a ball, and a variety of others which are outrages both upon nature and art.

BARRIERS TO THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY OF SCOTLAND; *or, An Inquiry into some of the Immediate Causes of Modern Social Evils.* By R. ALISTER. Johnstone and Hunter, Edinburgh.

THE main purposes of Mr Alister's book is to defend small farms and exalt the Highlanders. The first seems to us a misplaced advocacy, inasmuch as small and large farms are mere relative terms, and each is appropriate in different conditions of society. No man in the neighbourhood of London could look after the cultivation of 5,000 acres of garden ground; but in Northumberland or in Scotland such farms may yet probably be found, and in Mexico or Australia they would be considered small. Mr Alister confounds the evils which result from an ill-constructed law relative to property in land with the occupation of land. The latter is sure to be determined by the circumstances of society, and to be regulated by what is most consistent with its interests; the former, framed in barbarous times, and maintained against the wants and the reason of society, undoubtedly causes much mischief. Mr Alister is sensible of this, and falls foul vigorously of entails, primogeniture, the law of hypothec, the game laws, and other consequences of the old law of property, which are his barriers to the prosperity of Scotland. His Highland views, too, make him form and express erroneous opinions as to the town population, to whom he ascribes a great redundancy of vices, while he ascribes to the peasantry as great a redundancy of virtue. These are the prejudices of a recluse, or of a man of the last age, who lives retired enough to believe in the main in Alison, though he has sense enough to detect some of his fallacies. His description of the Bothy is, we think, the most useful part of his book, and that we shall transcribe:—

THE BOTHY SYSTEM.

It is only within the last fifty years, since improvements have become so common, that Scotland has been visited with this crying evil. By the bothy system, our readers will understand that method of lodging ploughmen or farm servants together in an out-house—very frequently the room is above the stable, the byre, or the barn. There they have to cook their own victuals, they have to perform the duties which are designed to be performed by women, whose services, according to this barbarous mode of life, are dispensed with.

It must not be supposed that *all* bothies are equally neglected. In some cases (but they are unfortunately the exceptions), the bothy is kindly remembered by the farmer's wife, who causes it to be occasionally cleaned out; she is concerned to know whether the men go wandering at nights, or whether they go to rest so that they may be able for duty on the morrow. Books, tracts, and newspapers are sent for their perusal, and thus the hardships of their lot are somewhat softened. We have observed that much depends upon the religious character of the farmer, for with him there is nothing known of what is called "rough places." His influence, carefulness, and good example are very apparent in the habits observed in the bothy; and serious well-doing lads endeavour, even though at some sacrifice in wages, to get into such a "quiet toon." At farm steadings where there is no mistress, or where that personage is not of a kindly disposition, the condition of the bothy is melancholy. A ploughman, who is much above the average of his class for intelligence, has informed us, that the place where the men are kept is sometimes not much cleaner than the byre; the men have to make their own beds, sweep their own floors, kindle their own fires; when they come home at night, often tired and wet, they throw themselves down beside the fire and often fall asleep in their wet clothes, resulting sometimes in rheumatisms all their life after.

When large farming came in vogue, it was found very troublesome to keep so many men in food, and bothies were erected for the purpose of accommodating them. To housekeepers of the Mrs M'Clarty stamp it saved a vast amount of trouble in the kitchen, it was found much easier to give the ploughman two pecks of meal per week than to cook his victuals for him, and to keep his lair clean. Ploughmen were tempted by the large supply of meal they obtained to try and save a little out of it, and when work was not so hard as it is now, they could save from one-half to a third of it. But at present the saving is not great, probably about thirty large pecks per annum, value about 1s each—thirty shillings a year! This they calculate will pay their shoemaker's bill, when not spent in dissipation, which it too often is.

I am quite aware, that in Fife a ploughman will engage for a pound less per annum with his meal and milk, rather than take his food in the house; and besides the temptation he has before him, of unduly restricting his food, there is another and perhaps a worse tendency, viz., *that of getting liberty at night*, and certainly they make ample use of that liberty—they are often on the wander all night, and that for no good purpose. Many a pang has it cost a good man before he could consent to allow his son to encounter the great temptations to immorality which are to be found in most bothies. Many a mother has had a sore heart before consenting to her son's going out to service, afraid that the lessons she has taught, the counsels she has given, will be unable to steel him against the wickedness he has to come into immediate contact with. Before the rural police were established, there were few greater thieves in the country than were the bothy lads. They plundered straight forward. Roosts were totally cleared of their inhabitants, aye, as clear as some of our Highland glens of their population. One of the party procured a sack, and mounted on horseback, while the rest filled it with poultry, cheese, or other good things within their reach; they travelled miles on such nocturnal expeditions, and we know of one instance where a fat bullock was carried off and the spulzie divided. They had a peculiar manner of cooking the fowls which rendered them peculiarly tender. A straw rope was woven round the bird, which was forthwith put among the ashes at the back of the fire, when in a short time it was roasted to a most delicious morsel. This was not very bad cheer, especially when accompanied with a cask of ale, which they occasionally got lifted, or, when smuggling was carried to a great extent some thirty years ago, they often managed to procure a keg of whisky, with which they intoxicated themselves.

These extracts, descriptive of a great moral evil, not the consequence we apprehend of farms being large, will suffice to show how Mr Alister thinks and writes. We might have given still greater prominency to his description, assuming the Bothy system to have sprung in a great measure from the corn laws, could we have persuaded ourselves that he will be regarded as a high authority.

THE NARRATIVE OF AN EXPLORER IN TROPICAL SOUTH AFRICA. By FRANCIS GALTON, Esq. *With Coloured Plates, Maps, and Woodcuts.* John Murray, Albemarle street.

IF the whole of Africa be not explored, it is not for want of enterprising travellers. Starting from Tripoli, the Cape of Good Hope, Cairo, the Gambia, they have pushed their researches in every region but the central part under the equator; and inured, as many of them now are, to all kinds of hardship, and disciplined in all the ways and difficulties of savage life, there seems nothing to prevent them exploring every part, unless it be some climate totally unfavourable to European life, or some desert where no life can exist. Mr Galton has done much, we think, by travelling in a sort of patriarchal fashion, driving sheep and cattle with him for food, engaging the natives of the country, with their wives and children, as his servants, to show how a man may best get on in that part of Africa, may move about at his own pleasure, impose on the senses of the superstitious and ignorant savages, and be safe and respected in the midst of them. Wherever he went, he found the spirit of trade strong in the natives, and he seems to have wanted only a previous knowledge of the market, or what would be most acceptable to the people, and to have had a sufficient supply of that, or their current money, to have obtained anything that was to be found in the country. Mr Galton sailed from Cape Town in August, 1850, and landed in a few days at Walfisch Bay, some 700 miles North of the Cape. He took with him horses, mules, and waggons, several helps, and made other extensive preparations before leaving Cape Town, but he had to procure oxen and native assistants after he got to the North, to purchase and break in oxen, and to prepare the caravan with which he was to penetrate into the country. He found missionary stations in the neighbourhood of Walfisch Bay, and the friendly missionaries, who were Germans, rendered him every assistance in their power. After staying with them or in their neighbourhood for several months, he proceeded in the spring of 1851 to the East and North, travelling about 700 miles. At the extremity of his journey, [where the African King, Nangoro—a very fat, superstitious, but not ill-tempered Negroe—was indisposed to allow him to proceed further, he found the Negroes intelligent and kindly, careful agriculturists, and living apparently very happily in a country of great fertility. These are the Ovampo, and having once made the acquaintance

of a respectable European, will, probably, hereafter welcome others and speed them further northwards, helping to increase and spread a civilisation they have already established for themselves. Returning thence to the missionary establishments, he made an excursion to the East, a distance of 500 miles, to Tounobis. The result of his travels is to make us acquainted with that part of Africa which lies between the colony at the Cape, the settlements of the Portuguese on the Western coast of Africa, and the newly-discovered Lake N'gami. He has improved our geography and extended our knowledge of human nature. Like many other modern travellers, he is fond of sport, but he rarely slaughtered animals for the sake of slaughtering them, and rather used his rifle to procure food for himself and his companions than wantonly to destroy. More steadily adventurous than Mr Gerstaecker, whose excellent work we recently noticed, though not so dashing, he went vigorously to work and conquered great difficulties by dint of perseverance and well-directed exertions. He is a follower of other travellers from the Cape, and will have many successors. Though the Ovampo seem quite an exception to the generality of Negroes, living on a much more equal footing with their women than other tribes, Mr Galton confirms the observations of other travellers as to the general existence of slavery in Africa as a regular part of society. His description of the slave is striking, and we quote it:—

THE PROPERTY OF MAN IN MAN.

All over Africa one hears of "giving" men away: the custom is as follows. A negro has chanced to live a certain time in another's employ; he considers himself his property, and has abandoned the trouble of thinking what he is to do from day to day; but leaves the ordering of his future entirely to his employer. He becomes too listless to exist without a master. The weight of independence is heavier than he likes, and he will not bear it. He feels unsupported and lost if alone in the world, and absolutely requires somebody to direct him. Now, if the employer happens to have no further need of the man, he "gives" him, that is to say, he makes over his interest in the savage to a friend or acquaintance; the savage passively agrees to the bargain, and changes his place without regret; for, so long as he has a master at all, the primary want of his being is satisfied. A man is "given" either for a term of years or for ever; and it was on this tenure that I held several of my men. Swartboy gave me his henchman; Kahikene, a cattle watcher; Mr Hahn, a very useful man, Kambanya. As a definition of the phrase "giving a man," I should say it meant "making over to another whatever influence one possessed over a savage; the individual who is given not being compelled, but being passive."

It is rather singular to find a joke against a particular class agreeing with a certain philosophic theory concerning the origin of man:—

RELATIONSHIP OF MEN AND MONKEYS.

A standing joke against the Ghou Damup is, that they trace their descent from the monkey tribe. An old man amongst them gave me the following history of his family; he worded it very neatly:—"My great uncle was a baboon, and lived on excellent terms with the rest of the family, but the following occurrence caused his separation from it. My grandfather had been gambling, and lost all the ornaments, &c., that he had on his person, but wishing to continue the game, requested his brother the baboon to go to my great grandfather, the famous Hadjii-Aybib, and beg enough beads from him to form another stake. My great uncle the baboon went, but passing a Hottentot werft by the way, in which were many fierce dogs, before unknown in the country, he became so alarmed at their barking and snapping at him that he ran to the hills, and never dared face man again. "Why should not we and the baboons be brothers?" said the old gentleman. "Everybody persecutes us alike. We both live on the hills, eat the same roots, and 'crow' (dig) for them with our hands in the same manner!" Hadjii-Aybib, my friends' great grandfather, married a Bushwoman for his second wife, who annoyed her step-sons by her hauteur, and twitted them on account of their vulgar habits and low connections. Influenced by her, Hadjii-Aybib cruelly threated his Damup progeny, and they on their part earnestly longed for his death. One day he was missing, rumour gave out that he was killed, and the sons gave way to the greatest paroxysms of merriment, during which they behaved in such an unseemly manner before the eyes of their fine lady Hottentot connections that on Hadjii-Aybib's return,—for he was not killed after all,—they were obliged, from absolute shame, to hide themselves away from his presence, and fled to the hills, bearing with them the reproachful name of Ghou Damup.

We have never seen the real hardships of savage life more clearly and vividly depicted than in the pages of Mr Galton:—

CRUELTY OF THE SAVAGES.

It is very difficult to find out how many people are killed or wounded in occasions like these, as hyenas soon devour the dead bodies, and those who survive scatter in all directions; so that no clue remains towards the numbers missing. I saw two poor women, one with both legs cut off at her ankle joints, and the other with one. They had crawled the whole way on that eventful night from Schmelen's Hope to Barmen, some twenty miles. The Hottentots had cut them off after their usual habit, in order to cut off the solid iron anklets that they wear. These wretched creatures showed me how they had stopped the blood, by poking the wounded stumps into the sand. A European would certainly have bled to death under such circumstances. One of Jonker's sons, a hopeful youth, came to a child that had been dropped on the ground, and who lay screaming there, and he leisurely gouged out its eyes with a small stick.

I saw a horrible sight on the way, which has often haunted me since. We had taken a short cut, and were a day and a half from our waggons, when I observed some smoke in front, and rode to see what it was: an immense blackthorn tree was smouldering, and from the quantity of ashes about, there was all the appearance of its having burnt for a long time: by it were tracks that we could make nothing of; no footmarks, only an impression of a hand here and there. We followed them, and found a wretched woman, most horribly emaciated; both her feet were burnt quite off, and the wounds were open and unhealed. Her account was that many days back she and others were encamping there; and when she was asleep, a dry but standing tree, which they had set fire to, fell down, and entangled her among its branches: there she was burnt before she could extricate herself, and her people left her. She had since lived on gum alone, of which there was vast quantities about; it oozes down from the trees, and forms large cakes in the sand. There was water close by, for she was on the edge of a river-bed. I did not know what to do with her; I had no means of conveying her anywhere, or any place to convey her to. The Damaras kill useless and worn-out people: even sons smother their sick fathers; and death was evidently not far from her. I had three sheep with me, so I off-packed, and killed one. She seemed ravenous; and though I purposely had off-packed some two hundred yards from her, yet the poor wretch kept crawling and dragging herself up to me, and would not be withheld, for fear I should forget to give her the food I promised. When it was ready, and she had devoured what I gave her, the meat acted, as it often does in such cases, and fairly intoxicated her; she attempted to stand, regardless of the pain, and sang, and tossed her lean arms about. It was perfectly sickening to witness the spectacle. I did the only thing I could: I cut the rest of the meat in strips, and hung it within her reach, and where the sun would jerk (i.e. dry and preserve) it. It was many days' provisions for her. I saw she had water, firewood, and gum in abundance, and then I left her to her fate.

We take that as a specimen; but there are other horrors—of women having their limbs gnawed off by hyenas, of throats cut cruelly by fellow-men, and of no end of the destruction of life by wild animals. Any person who is still enraptured by such an existence will probably be fully converted, should he read Mr Galton's pages, to the opinion that civilised life is freer, safer, and happier than savage life. To pass from such cruelties, we must quote a passage which goes far to relieve the civilised sportsman from the supposition that he shared in the Savage love of cruelty:—

SPORTING.

It is one of the most strangely exciting positions that a sportsman can find himself in, to lie behind one of these screens or holes by the side of a path leading to a watering place so thronged with game as Tounobis. Herds of gnus glide along the neighbouring paths in almost endless files; here standing out in bold relief against the sky, there a moving line, just visible in the deep shades; and all as noiseless as a dream. Now and then a slight pattering over the stones makes you start; it jars painfully on the strained ear, and a troop of zebras pass frolicking by. All at once you observe, twenty or thirty yards off, two huge ears pricked up high above the brushwood; another few seconds, and a sharp solid horn indicates the cautious and noiseless approach of the great rhinoceros. Then the rifle or gun is poked slowly over the wall, which has before been covered with a plaid, or something soft, to muffle all grating sounds; and you keep a sharp and anxious look-out through some cranny in your screen. The beast moves nearer and nearer; you crouch close up under the wall, lest he should see over it and perceive you. Nearer, nearer still; yet somehow his shape is indistinct, and perhaps his position unfavourable to warrant a shot. Another moment, and he is within ten yards, and walking steadily on. There lies a stone, on which you had laid your caross and other things, when making ready to enter your shooting-screen; the beast has come to it, he sniffs the taint of them, tosses his head up wind, and turns his huge bulk full broadside on to you. Not a second is to be lost. Bang! and the bullet lies well home under his shoulder. Then follows a plunge and a rush, and the animal charges madly about, making wide sweeps to right and left with his huge horn, as you crouch down still and almost breathless, and with every nerve on the stretch. He is off; you hear his deep blowing in the calm night; now is gallop ceases. The occasional rattling of a stone alone indicates that he is yet a-foot; for a moment all is still, and then a scarcely audible "cough" informs you that the great beast has sunk to the ground, and that his pains of death are over.

The animals are picked up in the morning; but it is not very easy to find them.

For my own taste, I should like to spend nights perched up in some tree with a powerful night glass watching these night frolics and attacks. I really do not much care about shooting the animals, though it makes a consummation to the night work, as the death of the fox does to a fox hunt, but it is the least pleasurable part of the whole. Great fun seems to go on among the different animals; jackals are always seen and are always amusing; their impudence is intolerable; they know that you do not want to shoot them, and will often sit in front of your screen and stare you in the face. Sometimes, whilst straining your eyes at the dimly seen bushes about you, the branched stem of one gradually forms itself into the graceful head of some small antelope. The change is like that of a dissolving view, the object had been under your notice for a minute, yet you could not tell when it ceased to be a bush and become an animal. The young rhinoceroses must be much chased by the hyenas and wild dogs, for you never find one, either young or old, whose ears do not show marks of having been sadly bitten.

But Mr Galton does more than describe his own feats—he opens up a new chapter of human nature, and we learn, with pleasure, that he has left there his fellow-traveller and friend, Mr Anderson, to study it to the end.* Mr Galton's book is replete with sterling information, and his exertions do honour to the enterprising spirit of English gentlemen. We must add one specimen of the Damara people, who appear about as low in the scale of humanity as any men yet found:—

THE DAMARAS.

They have a very poor notion of time. If you say, "Suppose we start at sunrise, where will the sun be when we arrive?" they make the wildest points in the sky, though they are something of astronomers, and give names to several stars. They have no way of distinguishing days, but reckon by the rainy season, the dry season, or the pig-nut season. When inquiries are made about how many days' journey off a place may be, their ignorance of all numerical ideas is very annoying. In practice, whatever they may possess in their language, they certainly use no numeral greater than three. When they wish to express four, they take to their fingers, which are to them as formidable instruments of calculation as a sliding-rule is to an English school-boy. They puzzle very much after five, because no spare hand remains to grasp and secure the fingers that are required for "units." Yet they seldom lose oxen: the way in which they discover the loss of one, is not by the number of the herd being diminished, but by the absence of a face they know. When bartering is going on, each sheep must be paid for separately. Thus, suppose two sticks of tobacco to be the rate of exchange for one sheep, it would sorely puzzle a Damara to take two sheep and give him four sticks. I have done so, and seen a man first put two of the sticks apart and take a sight over them at one of the sheep he was about to sell. Having satisfied himself that that one was honestly paid for, and finding to his surprise that exactly two sticks remained in hand to settle the account for the other sheep, he would be afflicted with doubts: the transaction seemed to come out too "pat" to be correct, and he would refer back to the first couple of sticks, and then his mind got hazy and confused, and wandered from one sheep to the other, and he broke off the transaction until two sticks were put into his hand and one sheep driven away, and then the other two sticks given him and the second sheep driven away. When a Damara's mind is bent upon number, it is too much occupied to dwell upon quantity: thus a heifer is bought from a man for ten sticks of tobacco; his large hands being both spread out upon the ground, and a stick placed on each finger, he gathers up the tobacco; the size of the mass pleases him, and the bargain is struck. You then want to buy a second heifer: the same process is gone through, but half sticks instead of whole ones are put upon his fingers; the man is equally satisfied at the time, but occasionally finds it out and com-

* We regret to learn, since this was in type, that Mr Anderson has been compelled to return to the Cape; but Mr Galton, who communicated the information to the Geographical Society, expressed a hope that he will before long renew his labours. Mr Galton was, at the meeting of the society, honoured by receiving a medal from it, for having explored such a difficult and large track of country at his own expense.

plains the next day. Once, while I watched a Damara floundering hopelessly in a calculation on one side of me, I observed Dinah, my spaniel, equally embarrassed on the other. She was overlooking half a dozen of her new born puppies, which had been removed two or three times from her, and her anxiety was excessive, as she tried to find out if they were all present, or if any were still missing. She kept puzzling and running her eyes over them backwards and forwards, but could not satisfy herself. She evidently had a vague notion of counting, but the figure was too large for her brain. Taking the two as they stood, dog and Damara, the comparison reflected no great honour on the man.

ELECTION FACTS FROM 1832 TO 1853, &c. By CHARLES R. DOD, Esq. *Second Edition.* Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria lane.

MR DOD's useful little book deserves to have reached thus early a second edition, and is so useful to all political men that it deserves from us a notice of its new features. The special features of the present edition are the addition of the polls taken at the general election of July, the results of the election petitions to the present time, and of the new polls consequent thereon. The completion of the census returns has supplied more correct particulars respecting the population, and the whole work has been completely revised. It furnishes a ready means for solving doubts, settling controversies, or instituting comparisons respecting the places returning members to Parliament.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Electoral Facts from 1832 to 1853 impartially stated. By Charles R. Dod, Esq. Whittaker and Co.
Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1853. Vol. II. By John Forbes, M.D., F.R.S. Smith, Elder, and Co.
A Month in Norway. By J. G. Holtway. Murray.
Journal of the Statistical Society of London for June 1853. Parker and Son.
The Morality of Public Men. A Second Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. Ridgway.
The Opium Trade; including a Sketch of its History, Extent, Effects, &c., as carried on in India and China. By Nathan Allen, M.D. Trübner and Co.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

"A Very Early Subscriber" is thanked for his communication, of which we have made use, and his suggestion shall be attended to.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1853:—*

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued	31,372,785	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,353,631
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,372,785		31,372,785

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,124,633
Rest	3,156,577	Other Securities	14,368,263
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,815,477	Notes	9,734,630
Other Deposits	11,963,498	Gold and Silver Coin	877,739
Seven Day and other Bills	1,326,133		
	36,804,685		36,804,685

Dated the 26th May, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,964,638	Securities	26,939,916
Public Deposits	5,815,477	Bullion	17,950,524
Other or private Deposits	11,963,498		
	41,733,863		44,890,440

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,156,577l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£581,119
An increase of Public Deposits of	719,786
A decrease of Other Deposits of	57,904
An increase of Securities of	354,087
A decrease of Bullion of	268,493
An increase of Rest of	4,831
An increase of Reserve of	255,557

The present returns show a *decrease* of *circulation*, 581,119*l*; an *increase* of *public deposits*, 719,786*l*; a *decrease* of *private deposits*, 57,904*l*; an *increase* of *securities*, 354,087*l*; a *decrease* of *bullion*, 268,493*l*; an *increase* of *rest*, 4,831*l*; and an *increase* of *reserve*, 255,557*l*. Rather contrary to expectations, these returns show a large decline in the bullion, while it was anticipated that the small decline last week was the beginning of a change to an increase in the bullion. The sending of money abroad continues.

The demand for money is active, and discounts cannot be obtained under 3 per cent. These were the terms yesterday, and there is no alteration in them to-day.

There are comparatively few bills on Paris to be got, and part of the payments that are now to be made there on account of the Central Railway will be made in gold. We have accordingly no improvement to record in the exchanges. Yet that will probably come, as a steady demand seems to have set in for rye, for Holland, Belgium, and Germany. At the same time the necessity for those countries to purchase food here that do not usually come hither for it, implies a diminution in their prosperity, and improvement in the exchanges from such a cause is not likely to last long.

The funds have been depressed both yesterday and to-day, in consequence of the disturbing news from Constantinople, and in consequence of a panic having for a short time prevailed on the Bourse at Paris. To-day they are weaker than they were yesterday, with not much business doing. Consols closed at 100¼ ⅛. We add our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols on each day, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the principal stocks:—

	Consols. Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest
Saturday	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Monday	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Tuesday	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Wednesday	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Thursday	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Friday	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ ¼
,, — — money	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ ⅜
3½ per cents	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛ ¼
3 per cent reduced ... do.	100 ⅛	99⅞ ⅜
Exchequer bills, large March	par 3	2 dis 1 pm
— — June	par 3	3 dis par
Bank stock	229 30	229 30
East India stock	261 3	261 4
Spanish 3 per cents	48⅜ 9½	48½ 9
— 3 per cents new def.	23½ 4½	23⅜ ⅝
Portuguese 4 per cents	39½ 40½	39½ 40½
Mexican 3 per cents	26½ 7½	26½ ⅝
Dutch 2½ per cents	65⅜ 6½	65½ 6⅝
— 4 per cents	96 7	96½ 7⅜
Russian, 4½ stock	104 5	104 5
Sardinian stock	98 9	98 9
Peruvian 4½	87 9	86 8
— deferred	64 6	62 4
New Peruvian Scrip	2⅞ 3½	1⅝ 2½
Venezuela	37 9	35 8
Spanish Certif.	6⅛ ⅝	5⅛ 6

The railway shares have been quiet, particularly the French shares, but the latter have been tolerably steady, and have not experienced similar fluctuations to those on the Paris Bourse, where great agitation has prevailed. The following is our usual list of the closing price of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
Bristol and Exeter	102 4	102 4
Caledonians	70⅛ 71	69⅝ 70⅛
Eastern Counties	13⅛ ¼	13⅛ ¼
East Lancashire	73⅛ 4⅛	73⅛ 4⅛
Great Northern	89 90	88 9
Great Western	90⅛ 1⅛	90⅛ 1
Lancashire and Yorkshire	80 80⅛	79⅝ 80⅛
London and Blackwalls	9⅜ ½	9⅛ ¼
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104⅛ 5⅛	104⅛ 5⅛
London & North Western	115 ¼ x new	117⅛ 8⅛ x new
London and South Western	90 1	89 90
Midlands	73 ½	74⅛ 5
North British	35⅛ 6	35 36
North Staffordshire	4⅝ ¾ dis	4⅜ ½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	53⅛ 4⅛	52⅛ 3⅛
South Eastern	75 ½	74⅛ 5
South Wales	36⅛ 7	36⅛ 7
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	71 2	70⅛ 1⅛
York and North Midland	64 5	63 4
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	36⅛ 7	35⅛ 6⅛
Do. 20/ 3 ℔ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14⅛ ⅜	14⅛ ⅝
Paris and Rouen	44⅛ 5⅛	43⅛ 4⅛
Paris and Strasbourg	37⅛ 8 x div	36⅝ 7 x div
Rouen and Havre	21 ½	20 1
Dutch Rhenish	1⅛ 1 dis	1⅛ 1 dis
Paris and Lyons	18⅝ ⅝ pm	17 ½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...
East Indian	5½ ¾ pm	4⅝ 5½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	3 ⅛ pm	2⅝ 3 pm
Madras	2 ¼ pm	2 ⅛ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	5½ ¾ pm	4⅜ 5½ pm
Paris and Orleans	44 5	42 3
Western of France	11 ½ pm	10 ½ pm
India Peninsular	2 ½ pm	2 ½ pm
Grand Junction of France	2 ½ pm	1½ 2 pm
Central of France	...	...

The conversion of the debt continues to be slow. The returns to-day from the Bank of England are—New stock accepted, 2½ per Cents., 2,150*l*. From the South Sea-house—New stock accepted, 3¼ per Cents., 4,560*l* 16s 9d; 2½ per Cents., 106,723*l* 10s 11d. At neither place have any Exchequer bonds been accepted to-day. The total acceptances, including this day, are, at both places:—

	£	s	d
3¼ per Cents.	170,074	15	4
2½ per Cents.	2,036,905	1	11
Exchequer bonds	6,835	0	0
Total	2,213,814	17	3

The South Sea Company, too, has "resolved, that it will not accept of either of the alternatives proposed in respect to the Three per Cent. South Sea Annuities referred to in the act of Parliament, but that it remain passive;" which means that it will require from the Government payment in money for the 405,000*l* of Three per Cent. South Sea Annuities. The Company has resolved also to endeavour, paying off the proprietors who dissent from the scheme, to form itself into a body for the execution of trusts. Such a scheme may supply a want, and the Company is to apply to Parliament for powers to extend their charter to this object.

Great interest is excited by the probable conduct of Russia, France, and England, in relation to Turkey, and some anxiety is manifested lest France and England should not take the same position, and be firmly united to uphold Turkey against Russia. Great satisfaction will be given, therefore, by the declarations in both Houses of Parliament this evening that the views taken by France and England are identical, and that both are resolved to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire. Such a combined resolution is felt to be a guarantee for the continuance of peace; for the Emperor of Russia has too much respect for the combined opinion and combined power of Western Europe to undertake any project in opposition to France and England. In this question, as we now draw very large supplies of raw materials from Turkey, and send thither large supplies of manufactured goods, we are much interested; and a war which desolated or destroyed the integrity of Turkey, breaking up her dominions, probably, into several conflicting communities, would be extremely injurious to our interest. The Greeks, who now form a large and increasing body of merchants here, are deeply concerned in this matter; but while they suffer very much from the Ottoman Government, and complain very much of being plundered by its servants, it may be doubted whether they would not suffer much more, from the complete disruption which would most probably take place in society in the East, were the Turkish empire to be destroyed. It is one of those long-descended anomalies which we maintain, because something much worse is dreaded from destroying them.

Several vessels have arrived since our last from Australia, as the Melbourne, from Port Phillip, with 10,000 ounces of gold, valued at 68,000*l*; the Aberdeen with 27,000 ounces, and the Cuthbert with 6,000 ounces, together valued at 132,000*l*. By these arrivals we learn from the *Melbourne Argus*, of July 7th, that Mr Khull estimates the total amount raised from the various gold mines of Victoria during the year 1852 at 4,175,247 ounces, which, valued at 3*l* 10s an ounce, shows a national income, under this item alone, of 14,163,364*l* sterling. This is considerably less than the estimate made by the *Argus* some time ago on its own authority, but the *Argus* asserts still that the real total will be higher than Mr Khull's calculations.

A meeting has been held at Wolverhampton of the creditors of Mr John Attwood, whose stoppage was announced at the close of last month. It was stated by the accountant that the debts were 112,401*l*, and the assets 132,350*l*, with an amount of metals not delivered of 451,821*l*. It was anticipated that the results would be favourable, and it was agreed to wind the estate up under inspection.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	May 26	f.25 5	3 days' sight
		26 87½	3 months' date
		...	1 —
Antwerp	— 26	f.25 10 to 25 12½	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 24	fl11 85	3 days' sight
		11 77½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 24	m13 5½	3 days' sight
		13 3½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 17	38 1-16d 38 5-16d	3 —
Madrid	— 20	51 10-100d	3 —
Lisbon	— 19	54½d	3 —
Gibraltar	— 14	51¾d	3 —
New York	— 14	9½ to 10 per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	April 28	½ per cent pm	30 —
		1 —	60 —
		½ —	90 —
Havana	May 7	10½ per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	April 16	27½d to 27¼d	90 —
Bahia	— 18	28½d to 28¼d	60 and 90 days' sigh
Pernambuco	— 21	28¼d to 29d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	— 3	...	60 —
Singapore	— 3	...	60 days' sight
		4s 8d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 17	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		2 per cent. dis	6 —
Bombay	— 13	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		2s 1½d to 2s 2d	6 —
Calcutta	— 7	2s 0½d to 2s 0¾d	6 —
		...	3 —
		...	1 —
California	— 16	47 to 47½d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	Mar 26	4s 11d to 5s 0d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	April 5	2½ to 3 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
Sydney	Feb. 1	4 to 5½ per cent. dis.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	April 11	49d to 49½d	60 to 90 days' sight

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) ..... per ounce	3 17 9
Mexican dollars	0 4 11½
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 1

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent ...	...	229	230	229	230 29	229 31
3 per Cent Reduced Anns. ...	100 ⅛	100 99⅝	99⅝ 100	99⅝ 100	99⅝ ⅝	99⅝ ⅝
3 per Cent Consols Anns. ...	100⅝	100⅝ ⅝	100⅝ ⅝	100⅝ ⅝	100⅝ ⅝	100⅝ ⅝
3 per Cent Anns., 1726 ...	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns. ...	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛ ⅜
New 5 per Cent... ...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 ...	...	5 16-16	5 15-16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	6⅛	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent ...	...	263	...	...	263 2	264
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000.	30s p	29s p	...	...	...	...
Ditto under 500*l* ...	...	25s 29s p	25s p	25s 30s p	...	30s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent...	...	...	...	...	...	116 5
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	...	...	99⅝
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝ ⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝ ⅝
3 per Cent Anns. 1751... ...	...	...	...	...	...	100⅛
Bank Stock for acct, June 1...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct., June 1	100⅝ ⅝	100⅝ ⅝	100⅝	100⅝ ⅝	...	100⅝ ⅜
India Stock for acct June 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequ. Bills, 1000*l*.....1½d...	par 1s d	par 2s d	3s d par	par	2s d 1s p	1s p par
Ditto 500*l* —	par 1s d	...	3s d par	3s d	2s d 1s p	1s p par
Ditto Small —	par 1s d	...	3s d par	3s d	2s d 1s p	1s p par
Ditto Advertised 1d	...	...	...	...	3s d	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris May 23	London May 25	Paris May 24	London May 26	Paris May 25	London May 27
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept....	105 40	...	103 50	...	103 25	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	81 40	80 35	81 25	...	80 35	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2700 0	...	2695 0	...	2685 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 5	...	25 5	...	25 5	...
Ditto 3 months	24 87½	...	24 87½	...	24 87½	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 17	11 17½	11 17½	11 17⅝
Ditto	2 ms	11 18½	11 18⅝	11 18½	11 19
Rotterdam	—	11 18½	11 19	11 18⅝	11 17½
Antwerp	—	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Brussels	—	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Hamburg	—	13 8½	13 8⅝	13 8½	13 8⅝
Paris	short	25 5	25 12½	25 5	25 10
Ditto	2 ms	25 27½	25 30	25 27½	25 30
Marseilles	—	25 27½	25 32½	25 27½	25 32½
Frankfort on the Main	—	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝
Vienna	—	10 51	10 54	10 52	10 55
Trieste	—	10 52	10 56	10 53	10 57
Petersburg	—	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	...
Madrid	—	50⅜	50½	50½	50⅝
Cadiz	—	50⅜	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Leghorn	—	29 65	29 70	29 60	29 70
Genoa	—	25 35½	25 40	25 35	25 40
Naples	—	41⅛	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
Palermo	—	124½	125	124½	125
Messina	—	124⅝	125½	124⅝	125½
Lisbon	—	53⅜	53½	53⅜	...
Oporto	—	53⅜	53½	53½	53⅝
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	27	27½
New York	—	45½	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds...	...	...	...	...	100⅝	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	101	100⅝ ⅜	...	...	101
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	...	101	101	101	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 ...	...	...	...	102½	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	104	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	79	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	85	...	84⅝ 5
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	106	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	6	6½	6½	...	6	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	10½	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	10	9½	9⅝	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	26½	...	26⅜	...	26½	26⅝
Peruvian 4½ per cent...	88	87⅝ ⅜	...	87⅝	87	...
Ditto Scrip	2½ p	2½ p	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	...	64 3	63	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	40¼	40⅛	...	39⅛	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling ...	...	...	...	...	119 20	120
Ditto 4½ per cent	104½	104⅝ ⅜	...	...	...	104½
Sardinian, 5 per cent...	98⅛	98⅜	99	...	99	98⅝
Spanish 3 per cent	49⅝	49⅝	49	...	49	49
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	23⅝	...	...	23⅝	23⅝ ⅛	23⅝
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	...	5⅛	5⅛
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish Loan, ...	1⅛ d	1⅛ d	...	1⅛ d	1⅛ d	1⅛ d
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	37	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	98⅛	...	...	98
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders...	...	...	65⅛ 6	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛ ⅜
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	97	...	96⅞ 7	97⅛ 7	97⅛	97⅛
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

		Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices May 27	Amer. Prices. May 6
	₱ cent					
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	111¼	120
—	6	1862	—	—		114¼
— Certificates	6	1867–8	—	—	110	119⅛
Alabama	Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—		
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000	—		
Maryland	Sterling 6	1888	3,000,000	—		
Massachussetts	Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	105	
Mississippi	6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	5	1850–8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly	92 xd	
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		117
Pennsylvania	5	1854–70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		96⅛
South Carolina	5	1866	5,000,000	Jan. and July	100⅛	
Virginia	6	1886	7,000,000	—		
United States Bank Shares		1866	35,000,000	—		
New York City	5	1960 / 1856	9,600,000	Quarterly		

Exchange at New York 109¾ ‡

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			£.	£. s. d.	
2,000	3£ 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	90
80,000	7£14s6d&bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	...
10,000	6£ p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	50
34,000	12s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	22
3,000	4£ p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	24½
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
20,000	6£ p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3½
5,000	5£ p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20½
...	4£	County	100	10 0 0	12¼
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7s
...	4½£ p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5¼
20,000	5£ p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 12 6	3⅛
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	20½
...	4£ p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
...	...	General	5	...	5¼
4,000	6£ p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	150½
20,000	5£ p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	...
2,400	12£ p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	...
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	19½
13,453	14sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	60½
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4s
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	50
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5½
3,960	20s & bs	London Fire	25	12 10 0	31xd b
31,000	10s & bs	London Ship	25	12 10 0	31xd b
10,000	15s p an	Marine	100	15 0 0	26
10,000	4£ p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3
7,848	5£ p c & bs	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1½
25,000	5£ p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
10,000	...	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1½
10,000	5£ p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½
30,000	6£ p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	3½
...	...	Pelican	...	...	45
...	...	Phœnix	...	...	...
40,000	5£ p cent	Professional Life	6¼	6 10 0	¼
2,500	14 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8⅛ xd
669,220	6£ p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	226
...	6£	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	11 10s	Do. Life	...	...	65
20,000	4£ p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5
8,000	2£ 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45½
...	5£ p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5⅛

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr shar
			£.	£. s. D.	
22,500	6£ per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	87½
20,000	6£ per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	63⅛
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	...
50,000	...	ChrtdBnk, India Austral., & China	20	2 5 0	3½
20,000	3£ per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6£ per ct	Commercial of London	100	30 0 0	...
...	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd.	...	10 0 0	11
...	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	12 10 0	15⅝
15,000	6£p&2pcbs	London and County	50	20 0 0	50½
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
40,003	6£ p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	23
50,000	6£ p c & bs	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	35⅝
10,000	6£pc&2pcb	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5£ per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4£ per ct	National of Ireland	40	21 10 0	...
24,000	8£ pc & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	53
20,000	8£ per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	51½
4,000	8£ per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6£ per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
50,000	...	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	...
8,000	6£ per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
32,000	6£ per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	77½
8,000	6£ per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	18½
15,000	...	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			£.	£.	
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,085,668	6£ p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	129
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	...
7,000	1£ p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	...	Victoria	20	4 0 0	7

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3£ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·07½, it follows that gold is about 0·38 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advice from Hamburg the price of gold is about 127 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3£ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·6; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·5, it follows that gold is at the same price in London and Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109¾ per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·17 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight ₱ Co.'s rupee.		E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight ₱ Co.'s rupee.		Amount of E.I. Co.'s bills drawn from May 9 to 23.	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	£	s d
Bills on Bengal	2 0	2 0¼	2 0½	0 0	69,581	17 5
Bills on Madras	2 0½	0 0	2 0½	0 0	6,234	7 5
Bills on Bombay	2 0½	2 0½	2 1	0 0	700	0 0
Bi-monthly					76,516	4 10
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to May 23, 1853					833,212	4 5
Total drafts from May 7, to May 23, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)					76,516	4 10

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May 1853, to 30th April, 1854. 3,500,000£.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

The Commercial Times.

LETTERS TO PRUSSIA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MAY, 1853.—Information has been received from the Prussian Post-office, that, according to the regulation of the German Customs Union, all letters exceeding the weight of 50 grammes, received from the United Kingdom, which contain any enclosures, other than paper, are liable to Customs duties, and are consequently delivered over by the Post-office to the Custom-house. As, under these circumstances, letters not sent in conformity with the prescribed forms are subject to detention, as well as to a further charge beyond the postage, it is necessary to announce to the public the regulations above referred to, and to point out that any letters forwarded in the mail to Prussia, which exceed in weight 50 grammes (about an ounce and a half), and contain any enclosure, other than paper, are liable, on their arrival at the Prussian frontier, to be stopped and sent to the Custom-house for delivery as freight.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MAY, 1853.—The line of contract packets heretofore conveying the mails to Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope every alternate month, having been withdrawn, provision has been made for forwarding the mails of June by the clipper barque Stratford, the owners of which have entered into a contract for that purpose with the Postmaster-General. The Stratford will be despatched from London on the morning of the 4th of June next; and all letters and newspapers for South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, reaching London previous to her departure, and not addressed to be sent by any other vessel, will be forwarded by the Stratford. Postmasters will cause this arrangement to be made known as extensively as possible: and care must be taken that letters and newspapers to be conveyed by the Stratford are forwarded to London and not to Plymouth. The packet rates of postage will be chargeable upon all letters transmitted by the Stratford, but no charge will be made upon newspapers.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 23rd May, AMERICA, per Canada steamer, *via* Liverpool—Newfoundland, May 4; Montreal, 9; New York, 10; Boston, 11; Halifax, 13.
On 23rd May, CALIFORNIA, April 9, *via* United States.
On 23rd May, VALPARAISO, April 11, *via* United States.
On 24th May, PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, *via* Southampton—Gibraltar, May 14; Cadiz, 15; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.
On 25th May, AMERICA, per Pacific steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, May 12; New York, 14.
On 25th May, CALIFORNIA, April 16, *via* United States.
On 25th May, HAVANA, May 7, *via* United States.
On 25th May, MEXICO, May 5, *via* United States.

Mails wil be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 31st May (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Pacific steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 2nd June (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c. (Honduras excepted: mail to this place 17th of each month only), per Orinoco steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 3rd June (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Asia steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 4th June (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Indus steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 4th June (morning), for AUSTRALIA, per clipper ship Stratford, from London.
* If addressed "*Via* United States."

Mails Due.

MARCH 30.—Australia.
APRIL 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
JUNE 1.—West Indies.
JUNE 1.—Mexico and Havana.
JUNE 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
JUNE 1.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
JUNE 1.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
JUNE 2.—America.
JUNE 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
JUNE 9.—West Coast of Africa.
JUNE 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
JUNE 16.—West Indies.
JUNE 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	87,844	12,012	13,718	75	4,646	716
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, May 21.....	43 11	30 11	19 1	35 8	36 0	32 1
— — 14.....	44 7	31 5	18 8	29 8	35 5	33 3
— — 7.....	44 6	31 4	19 0	30 7	33 2	33 3
— April 30.....	44 4	31 6	18 8	30 0	35 3	33 3
— — 23.....	44 7	31 5	19 0	27 3	34 9	31 11
— — 16.....	44 10	31 11	19 0	29 10	34 3	33 7
Six weeks' average.....	44 5	31 5	18 11	30 6	35 2	32 11
Same time last year	40 9	29 3	19 3	31 2	33 6	30 6
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth,

In the week ending May 18, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & beanmeal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	82,306	28,681	23,711	3,430	1,074	6,521	4,314	33
Colonial...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	82,308	28,681	23,711	3,430	1,074	6,521	4,345	33

Imports of week ..... 150,604 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The corn market is firmer, but there are no changes in prices. Floating cargoes are held for an advance, and the demand for rye for the Continent, which we noticed last week, continues. Cargoes have been sold for Hamburg, Holland, and Belgium. With this trade our one shilling duty interferes very materially, and induces merchants to send their ships at once across to the Continent, whereas they would in many cases tranship the cargoes, employing a number of persons, were the duty not in existence, or were grain allowed to be landed in bond. This duty was never intended either to raise revenue or to serve as protection: it was considered too insignificant for either purpose when wheat was seldom much below 60s per quarter; and it was only laid on for the purpose of registering the number of quarters of corn that were imported into the country. That the Legislature then never thought of England becoming an entrepot for corn, but merely a great consumer of all that she could import, is plain, from the law making no provision for bonding corn as it makes for bonding all other commodities subject to duties. In fact, it compels the importer to pay the duty when the corn is landed, which is quite incompatible with taking it into stock here, as we might and otherwise should do—our merchants becoming the granary keepers of Europe—were there no duties on corn. When the merchant receives orders to send rye to the Continent, or offers to buy corn for that purpose, then he at once feels how injurious is this duty to trade.

This has been rather a broken week on account of holidays and races, but nevertheless a considerable business has been done. Through the week the price of sugar has been hardly so firm as it was last week, but the market closed to-day with a steady appearance. Refined sugar continues in good demand at former prices.

The demand for coffee has been steady, and prices are firm.

The tea market is deranged by the delay in passing the measure for lowering the duty, and by the news from China. Some parties engaged in the tea trade, as well as in other interests, complain of the delays that are interposed to the completion of the Budget. Middling and good congous with true kinds of green were readily sold at full prices, but in general business has been flat. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 19th instant on 452,629 lbs, against 675,413 in the corresponding period last year.

Mr H. W. Eaton states "that the silk market, perhaps with the exception of Bengals and Italians, has continued extremely animated through the month. The increased firmness in China silk has been more than confirmed by advices received from Shanghae up to the 3rd March, reporting the entire suspension of trade in consequence of the insurrection. The effect here has been a large business in this silk, at least 4,000 bales having changed hands, establishing an advance of from 6d to 1s per lb. In Italians there has been a little more doing at rather easier prices. In the Bengal market there is no new feature. Brutia silk has been in some degree benefited by the activity in Chinas, about 60 bales of Mestoup having been sold at about 3d per lb improvement on previous rates, say 15s 3d and 15s 6d. In Persian silk there was a good deal doing early in the month, importers, as might be expected from the large arrivals, having lowered their pretensions; within the last week, however, better prices have been obtained for a portion of what remained unsold."

The Liverpool cotton market, though showing no signs of great activity this week, proves by the result of the week's transactions to be more vigorous than was expected. By the reports from day to day the sales were called 6,000 to 7,000 bales, but the aggregate is found to amount to 54,000 bales, thereby disclosing the business to have been much larger than the daily statements. Of the total quantity spinners have secured 43,000 bales, exporters 2,000 bales, and speculators 9,000 bales. Although the quotations are unaltered, solid qualities of American (above 5¾d) are the turn against the buyer. From the United States, the only feature of interest is the falling off in the shipments to this country. The export to Great Britain on the 16th February exceeded by 323,000 bales the quantity at that period last season, whereas the last list shows this surplus now reduced to only 71,000 bales; and as 160,000 bales of the present crop were received in England before 31st December last, it is now very doubtful whether we shall receive this year of the gigantic crop a similar share to last year. The surplus in the receipts into the ports was reduced to 263,000 bales. Prices in New York were unchanged, but in New Orleans ⅛c higher. It is highly gratifying to hear that in Lancashire the masters and operatives have come to a satisfactory arrangement, and that the prospects of a large business was seldom more encouraging than at present. To-day's sales are reported 7,000 bales, and a firm market. In London 3,100 bales have been sold during the week at very steady prices.

The wool sales are carried on with great animation, and though prices have not positively advanced, there is more eagerness to buy than there was, and there is a tendency to advance. Everywhere there is activity, and from almost every point, both abroad and at home, the reports of trade are favourable. There is great production, great consumption, improving prices, and little or no speculation. Our present hope is that prosperity may continue, not that it may come.

INDIGO.

The market this week has been without transactions of any moment, the demand being for the present satisfied by the purchases made in the quarterly sales which ended last week.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE STOCKS AND SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND COFFEE IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

SUGAR.

May 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	804,000	572,000	665,000	304,000
Antwerp.....	70,000	58,000	24,000	84,000
Hamburg	140,000	80,000	76,000	55,000
Trieste	203,000	206,000	96,000	138,000
Havre	33,000	19,000	55,000	50,000
England.....	2,318,000	1,900,000	2,148,000	1,740,000
Total stocks	3,568,000	2,835,000	3,164,000	2,371,000

* In first hands *only*; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of May in London, per cwt. without the Duty.

	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
Musco., E. and W. India ℔ cwt	25 to 0	26 to 0	25 to 0	25 to 0
Havana, white	25 32	28 33	25 28	27 31
— yellow and brown	16 23	18 25	17 24	19 26
Brazil, white	20 24	21 25	20 24	22 25
— yellow and brown.....	15 19	17 21	16 19	17 21
Java	15 24	16 25	16 26	17 26
Patent, crushed in bond	27 28	27 28	27 28	30 31

		1852		1853
		cwt		cwt
Total stock, January 1		3,781,000	.....	2,825,000
		cwt	cwt	
Total arrivals in four months, from the beginning of January to the end of April.....	in Holland.....	877,000	564,000	
	Antwerp.....	63,000	196,000	
	Hamburg	100,000	80,000	
	Trieste	165,000	225,000	
	Havre.....	80,000	22,000	
	England	1,700,000	1,300,000	
		2,985,000		2,387,000
		6,766,000		5,212,000
Total stock, May 1, as per table		3,164,000	.....	2,371,000
Deliveries in four months		3,602,000		2,841,000

COFFEE.

May 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	480,000	328,000	332,000	258,000
Antwerp.....	112,000	136,000	111,000	90,000
Hamburg	210,000	150,000	170,000	170,000
Trieste	41,000	75,000	74,000	112,000
Havre.....	77,000	50,000	31,000	42,000
England.....	297,000	368,000	280,000	340,000
Total stocks	1,219,000	1,107,000	998,000	1,013,000

* In first hands *only*; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of May in London, per cwt. without the Duty.

	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
Jamaica, good to fine ord. ℔ cwt	42 to 56	43 to 52	46 to 56	47 to 55
Ceylon, real ordinary	40 0	40 0	44 45	46 47
Brazil, good ordinary	43 44	35 36	39 40	42 43
St Domingo, good ordinary.....	40 42	36 37	40 41	42 43
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. ℔ kil.	25 cts	25 cts	26 cts	29 cts 30 cts

		1852	1853
		cwt	cwt
Total stock, January 1		1,014,000	1,139,000
		cwt	cwt
Total arrivals in four months, from the beginning of January to the end of April	in Holland	449,000	356,000
	Antwerp	114,000	105,000
	Hamburg	200,000	225,000
	Trieste	105,000	69,000
	Havre	83,000	72,000
	England	60,000	74,000
		1,011,000	903,000
		2,025,000	2,037,000
Total stock, May 1, as per table		998,000	1,012,000
Deliveries in four months		1,027,000	1,026,000

COTTON.

New York, May 14.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, &c.	May 7	SOUTH CAROLINA	May 5
MOBILE	7	NORTH CAROLINA	7
FLORIDA	2	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	April 30	NEW YORK	10
GEORGIA	May 5	OTHER PORTS	7

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	3,044,759	2,770,173	274,086	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,387,991	1,301,697	86,294	...
Exported to France since do.	362,976	361,150	1,826	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	136,456	132,719	3,737	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	149,350	137,787	11,473	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	2,036,583	1,933,553	103,130	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	483,636	423,721	59,915	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

	1853	1852
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates	54,320	48,965

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	3,044,259	...	2,770,173
Total supply	...	3,131,728	...	2,869,746
Deduct shipments	2,036,583		1,933,553	
Deduct stock left on hand	483,636		423,721	
		2,520,219		2,357,274
Leaves for American consumption		611,509		512,472

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	May 7	32	9	17
— Mobile	April 30	5	2	2
— Florida	May 2	3	...	...
— Galveston	—	...	...	...
— Savannah	5	6	1	5
— Charleston	5	4	1	1
— New York	14	31	6	98
Total		81	19	123

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, $\frac{1}{32}$d to 9-32d *per lb.*

Exchange, 109$\frac{1}{2}$ *to* 109$\frac{5}{8}$.

The market has been steady as to prices for the past three days, with moderate sales and a rather more general demand. The sales for the last three days are 5,300 bales, making a total for the week of 11,300 bales. We quote—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	8$\frac{1}{4}$	9$\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{4}$	9$\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	9$\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good middling	9$\frac{1}{4}$	10$\frac{1}{2}$	9$\frac{1}{2}$	10$\frac{1}{2}$	10	11
Middling fair to fair	11	11$\frac{1}{2}$	11	11$\frac{1}{2}$	11$\frac{1}{2}$	12$\frac{1}{2}$
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 27.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852 — same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5$\frac{1}{4}$d.	5$\frac{3}{4}$d	6$\frac{5}{8}$d	6$\frac{3}{4}$d	6$\frac{7}{8}$d	7d	4$\frac{1}{4}$d	5$\frac{1}{4}$d	6$\frac{1}{4}$d
New Orleans	5$\frac{1}{2}$	6	6$\frac{5}{8}$	7$\frac{1}{4}$	7$\frac{5}{8}$	8$\frac{1}{4}$	4$\frac{5}{8}$	6$\frac{1}{4}$	8
Pernambuco	6$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{3}{4}$	6$\frac{7}{8}$	7$\frac{3}{8}$	7$\frac{7}{8}$	8	6$\frac{1}{2}$	7	8
Egyptian	5$\frac{3}{4}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{7}{8}$	7$\frac{1}{2}$	9	14	5$\frac{1}{2}$	7	10
Surat and Madras	3$\frac{1}{4}$	3$\frac{3}{4}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{3}{4}$	4$\frac{3}{4}$	5	3$\frac{3}{4}$	4$\frac{1}{4}$	4$\frac{1}{4}$

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to May 27.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to May 27.		Exports, Jan. 1 to May 27.		Computed Stock, May 27.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,016,641	1,025,213	791,790	638,990	99,290	82,390	748,190	548,180

The cotton market has been less animated this week than previously, especially during the latter half. The supply of cotton is ample, but generally held at a full figure. A few manufacturers have, during the week, effected rather large purchases, and their disposition to operate appears to be on the increase. The amount of speculation has not been large, and exporters have only acted in a similar ratio. The week's imports has been considerable, and will cause some addition to the stock. There is scarcely a noticeable change in the value of any description of cotton, and our last week's quotations are repeated. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales. A few reasonable lots are offered, but as a whole the market is firm. The reported export amounts to 2,750 bales, consisting of 2,310 American, and 440 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to May 18, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1852
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	235	274	347	376	92	82	215	130	83	50	7828	12734
Hamburg	13495	12085	2647	1821	3546	2811	4703	5445	2556	2545	15726	18861
Bremen	151	50	5	3	28	7	81	84	14	13	408	...
Antwerp	597	443	210	231	398	598	185	316	339	581	10525	16785
Rotterdam	7227	6610	636	669	820	877	2445	2376	1018	1009	6848	11594
Amsterdam	1047	746	66	31	158	102	1164	1239	359	365	128	100
Zwolle	1014	298	...	3	36	13	17	15	4	3	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	963	1284	2	...	9	14	17	8	28	11	415	425
Denmark &c	1092	1032	14	8	384	109	351	278	254	172	2012	2113
Otr. Ero. Pts	80	178	23	16	24	39	8	1	12	9	964	72
Other parts	416	336	...	...	9	...	199	404	20	1	...	...
Total	26347	22336	3953	3089	5505	4652	9385	10284	4687	4752	44852	62683

—*Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.*

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price May 26 1853.	Price May 1853.	Price May 1851.	Price May 1850.	Price May 1849.	Price May 1848.
RAW COTTONS—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair ..... per lb	0 6$\frac{3}{4}$	0 5$\frac{1}{4}$	0 5$\frac{7}{8}$	0 6$\frac{1}{2}$	0 4$\frac{1}{2}$	0 4$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair	0 6$\frac{1}{4}$	0 5$\frac{1}{4}$	0 6$\frac{3}{4}$	0 6$\frac{1}{4}$	0 4$\frac{3}{4}$	0 4$\frac{3}{4}$
Pernambuco fair	0 6$\frac{1}{2}$	0 6$\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair	0 7$\frac{3}{4}$	0 7$\frac{1}{2}$	0 7$\frac{3}{4}$	0 7$\frac{3}{4}$	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$	0 6$\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 10$\frac{1}{2}$	0 9$\frac{3}{4}$	0 9$\frac{1}{4}$	0 10$\frac{1}{2}$	0 8$\frac{1}{4}$	0 7$\frac{3}{4}$
No. 30 WATER do do	0 10$\frac{1}{2}$	0 9$\frac{1}{4}$	0 9$\frac{1}{4}$	0 9$\frac{1}{4}$	0 7$\frac{1}{4}$	0 7$\frac{1}{4}$
28-in., 56 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 0	4 6	4 1$\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	4 4	3 9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10$\frac{1}{2}$	5 7$\frac{1}{2}$	5 3	6 0	5 3	4 7$\frac{1}{2}$
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37$\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 7$\frac{1}{2}$	8 3	8 1$\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	7 9	7 1$\frac{1}{2}$
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 6	9 1$\frac{1}{2}$	8 10$\frac{1}{2}$	9 7$\frac{1}{2}$	8 3	7 6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 9	10 3	10 0	10 4$\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	8 3
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 7$\frac{1}{2}$	7 4$\frac{1}{2}$	7 9	7 6	6 6	6 6

Our market opened this week with a very strong feeling on the part of sellers to obtain higher rates, and in yarn they have had little difficulty in getting an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$d to $\frac{1}{4}$d per lb, owing to the general absence of stocks, production under heavy engagements, and buyers more anxious to purchase anything that can be delivered within a reasonable time; being evidently now convinced that they will not improve their position by waiting. In cloth there is not so decided an improvement, still there is sufficient to be perceptible, more especially printing cloths and domestics, both being a shade better in price, and the transactions considerable. 40-inch 66-reed cloth, suitable for printers, have been out of demand for some months past, and many of the largest makers of this descriptions of cloth had turned their looms to goods in better request. This week the demand has returned, and considerable purchases have been made, which had an immediate effect upon prices, and it is expected that a large business will be done during the next few weeks in this quality, it being a month later than the time the demand began last year, with smaller stocks of the cloth on hand to begin with. There is no change in the position of goods suitable for our eastern markets. The opinion expressed here with respect to rendering assistance to the Chinese Government against its rebellious subjects is decidedly adverse to such a course, beyond what is necessary to protect our commercial interests in the ports we are allowed to transact business at, being convinced that British interests will not suffer by any change that may take place, but rather a strong probability of gain, after, it may be, a temporary interruption during the crisis of the change.

BRADFORD, May 26.—The opening wool markets of Doncaster and York give an impression that at least for a period wools are to be dear; and as the supply is not abundant here, nor is there any disposition from the country dealers to allow their stocks here held on consignment to be sold at easier rates, the business doing is very inconsiderable. Noils and brokes are firm, with a small supply in stock. For some time the yarn spinners have been working on cheaper-bought wools than can be had at the prices now demanded. Yarns bear no proportion to their cost, and the spinners are very firm in their prices, which are not freely met by the buyers, especially for Lancashire, as the prices of mousselin de laine are too low, and their manufactures are to some extent supported by cotton. The deliveries of pieces for a long time have been considerable to the merchants, of goods made from cheap-bought yarns. The question now is what is to be the upshot. Early placed orders have militated much to the prejudice of the manufacturers, and act as a barrier to advanced prices. It is not improbable the dear wool will cause a suspension of machinery, for the active consumption will maintain its price, and every stage or process towards manufacture makes it worse till higher prices can be realised. Coburgs and Orleans have been largely laid in at ruinous prices to the manufacturer. Mixtures for the spring have not been so active, and there are very few making, as no class is so dear to make.

HUDDERSFIELD, May 24.—The market is quiet to-day, and has been so during the past week. There is a slackness in the demand for all kinds of woollens, which may be expected now for a few weeks, considering the length

and briskness of the nearly-ended season. Stocks are not much on the increase, and prices remain firm. In wools not much has been done, brokers being up in London attending the present sales. Business transacted has been done at former rates.

ROCHDALE, May 23.—There is little or no change in the piece market to report, either in price or demand. The stocks on hand are very light, which is not generally the case at this season of the year. The wool market continues inactive, but prices remain firm.

HALIFAX, May 21.—The only noticeable change in the trade in our piece hall to-day was, that a little more was done in low mixtures, but not, we believe, at remunerative prices. Yarns are firm, but the demand not active. Wools change hands slowly, and the late quotations are stiffly maintained.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—GRAIN.—The wheat market has become very firm, and closes buoyantly, with a steady good demand for milling and export, the decline of two cents noticed in our last being fully recovered. The arrivals have fallen off, and the stock in store is light. The sales include 2,800 bushels prime white Genesee at 1 dol 27c to 1 dol 28c; 17,150 prime white Ohio and Michigan, 1 dol 20c, part to arrive soon; 1,000 do white Ohio, in lots from store, 1 dol 21c; and 13,500 red Ohio, 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 10½c. There has been an active demand for corn at gradually improving prices, and, as the market is cleared of all afloat, it closes very firmly at the advance. The inquiry has been both for home use and export. The stock in store is about 125,000 bushels, but this is not offered at present. The sales are 126,500 bushels, closing at 61c to 62½c for unsound, 63c to 65c for mixed Southern, 65c to 66c for white do, 69c to 70c for yellow do, and 71c now asked, 62c to 63c for good New Orleans, 68c to 69c for round yellow, 64c to 65c for round white, nominal, and 67c for mixed Western.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Since our last there has been a steady and increasing demand for flour for home use, though little has been done for export, and, notwithstanding liberal receipts from the Canal, the market has gathered firmness, and for most descriptions we advance our notations about 6¼ cents, closing with a buoyant feeling, aided by more inquiry for shipment yesterday, and a moderate stock in store. Canada is without particular change—the sales are 2,250 brls at 4 dols 68½c to 4 dols 75c, in bond, closing at the latter rate. The sales of domestic were—Wednesday, 8,300 brls; Thursday, 10,000; and yesterday, 7,900. We quote—Sour, per brl, 4 dols 6¼c to 4 dols 25c; superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 31¼c to 4 dols 43¾c; State, common brands, 4 dols 62½c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 62½ to 4 dols 68¾c; State, favourite brands, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81¼c; Western, mixed ditto, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81¼c; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 4 dols 81¼ to 4 dols 87½c; Michigan, fancy brands, 4 dols 87½c to 5 dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dols 75c to 5 dols; Ohio, round hoop, common, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81¼c. Corn meal has continued in fair request, and retains its firmness—the sales are 1,500 brls Brandywine at 3 dols 37½c, and 100 ditto Jersey, 3 dols to 3 dols 6¼c cash, closing at the latter rate.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday last was rather short, and an improved demand was experienced at the full prices of the previous week, whilst for foreign more buyers appeared, and a fair quantity was disposed of, without any quotable change in the value of good qualities: the imports were very liberal, consisting of 1,176 qrs from Ancona, 1700 qrs from Dantzic, 2,440 qrs from Griefswald, 245 qrs from Groningen, 1,431 qrs from Hamburg, 600 qrs from Lubeck, 550 qrs from Malmo, 1,100 qrs from Memel, 580 qrs from Odensee, 2,900 qrs from Odessa, 705 qrs from Pillau, 21 qrs from Randers, 3,745 qrs from Rostock, 242 qrs from Rotterdam, 2,705 qrs from Stettin, 3,912 qrs from Stralsund, 3,340 qrs from Wismar, and 1,914 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 28,606 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,838 sacks, by Eastern Counties Railway 6,709 sacks, from foreign ports 1,404 sacks and 17,362 barrels: this article was unchanged in value. The arrivals of English barley were 643 qrs, with no Scotch or Irish, but 1,317 qrs foreign, about half from the North and half from the South of Europe: good samples for grinding were quite as dear, and in fair demand. There were only 65 qrs oats from our own coast, none from Scotland, but 4,659 qrs from Ireland, and 25,353 qrs foreign, making a total of 30,077 qrs; and, with so liberal a supply, the best qualities were well placed at previous rates, and scarcely any description could be bought cheaper: the demand round the metropolis has extended to a greater distance, and unless the imports are well kept up, prices seem likely to improve; the trade closed evidently firmer.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were large, consisting of about 17,230 qrs wheat from the Mediterranean and Black Sea, 5,400 qrs from the United States, and 4,185 qrs from the Baltic; from the United States there were also 15,850 qrs of Indian corn and 46,521 barrels flour; from France, Spain, &c., 5,485 sacks flour, 611 qrs wheat, 970 qrs Indian corn, and 580 qrs beans. Trade was scarcely affected by these large arrivals, and, with a fair attendance of buyers, a moderate consumptive demand was experienced for wheat without any quotable variation in price, and flour generally brought as much money as during the previous week, with an improvement of about 1d per bushel on oats.

There were tolerably good imports of foreign grain at Hull, and a better demand was experienced in all grain, particularly choice samples of Baltic wheat, which occasionally realised 1s per qr enhancement, and the farmers obtained fully 1s per qr more money on their samples: average, 45s 6d on 779 qrs.

There was a limited delivery of wheat at Ipswich, which was taken off readily at fully former rates: average, 42s 11d on 929 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were extremely short, but the imports of foreign were pretty liberal, with a thin attendance of buyers; trade was much the same as on Monday for all articles.

The Scotch advices have improved during the present week, Edinburgh market was only moderately supplied with wheat by the farmers, and the consumers were eager buyers at full prices: average, 47s 4d on 63 qrs. A pretty large business was transacted in foreign a few days previously, and former rates were readily obtained. The imports at Leith consisted of 7,520 qrs wheat, 5,596 qrs barley, 153 qrs peas, and 687 bags flour. There was a large arrival of wheat at Glasgow, the bulk of which was Egyptian and Turkish, with a good import of Egyptian beans; wheat was about 1s per qr dearer than of late, with a steady demand for fresh and sweet parcels, and in some instances the choicest brands of American flour were 6d per barrel dearer.

Birmingham market on Thursday was shortly supplied with wheat, which met a good sale at 1s per qr higher rates: average, 46s 7d on 1,185 qrs.

There was a steady demand for wheat at Bristol, and prices were fully maintained: average, 40s 8d on 194 qrs.

At Newbury the farmers brought forward a large quantity of wheat, which the millers took off very slowly, as they could not buy it cheaper: average, 43s 10d on 735 qrs.

The quantity of wheat offered at Uxbridge was short, and it met a fair sale at fully as much money as the previous week.

The weekly averages were 43s 11d on 87,844 qrs wheat, 30s 11d on 12,042 qrs barley, 19s 1d on 13,718 qrs oats, 34s 8d on 75 qrs rye, 36s on 4,644 qrs beans, and 32s 1d on 718 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English grain were very moderate, but those of foreign were very liberal. Dry and hot weather has prevailed this week. English wheat was quite as dear, and fresh-thrashed samples more inquired after, with a steady demand for the better sorts of foreign, at the full prices of Monday. Prime flour was saleable at quite as high rates. Barley was taken for grinding purposes at previous prices. There was a fair business transacted in oats, both to the dealers and consumers, and the currency of Monday was well established.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	2,844 at	43	7
Barley	120	33	9
Oats	6,610	19	1
Rye	...	...	
Beans	198	35	4
Peas	20	36	10

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	*Barley.* Qrs.	*Malt.* Qrs.	*Oats.* Qrs.	*Flour.*
English	1,790	170	3,510	710	1,380 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	6,010	... —
Foreign	26,230	8,630	...	14,790	970 — ... brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

		BRITISH AND IRISH.			Per quarter.	
		s	s		s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	45	Old	46	42
	Do do white	44	50	Do.	49	54
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	48	Do.	47	50
	Northumberland & Scotch do	41	46	Do.	45	48
Rye	Old	29s	30s	New	30	31
Barley	Grinding	25	28	Distilling	28	30
Malt	Brown	48	50	Paleship	55	58
Beans	New large tick	32	33	Harrow	35	36
	Old do	34	36	Do	38	42
Peas	Grey	32	33	Maple	34	35
	White, old	36	37	Boilers	34	40
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	18	19	Short small	20	21
	Scotch, Angus	21	24			
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black		...			
	Do, Galway 17s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19			
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	18	19			
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	18	19			
Flour	Irish per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c.	33	34			
Tares	Spring	40	46			

		FOREIGN.				
		s	s		s	s
Wheat	Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white				52	56
	Do do mixed and red				48	50
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red				46	50
	Silesian, red 48s 56s, white				50	52
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do				44	46
	Do do do, red				44	45
	Polish Odessa				42	44
	Russian, hard	41s	42s	Soft	40	44
	French, red	46	48	White	49	51
	Rhine, red	46	49	Old	49	52
	Canadian, red	46	48	White	50	52
	Italian and Tuscan, do	47	48	Do	52	54
	Egyptian	33	34	Fine	35	36
Maize	Yellow	30	33	White	30	33
Barley	Grinding	24	26	Malting	28	32
Beans	Ticks	32	34	Small	36	38
Peas	White 37s 38s, fine boilers	39	40	Maple	32	34
Oats	Dutch brew and thick				20	21
	Russian feed				19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				18	20
Flour	Dansig, per barrel —s —s, American				21	25
Tares	Large Goro 31s 42s, old 32s 34s, new				32	36

		SEEDS.				
					s	s
Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 48s, Odessa 46s 48s			Sowing	56	58
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 25l 27l, English	23l	26l	Fine new	27l	28l
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	42	Small	36	38
Canaryseed	Per qr new 38s 43s Carraway per cwt	44	45	Trefoil Pct	21	22
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	8	11	White	7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	48	56	Red	36	46
	— Foreign do. do.	42	56	Do	36	42
Trefoil	— Foreign	18	20	Choice	21	22

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8l 0s to 9l 0s, English, per ton 8l 5s to 8l 10s
Rape do do ... — 5l 0s to 5l 5s, Do — 5l 0s to 5l 5s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—A large business has been done, but at prices rather more favourable to the buyers in several cases, importers having again submitted considerable supplies by public sale at the commencement of the week. Extensive transactions have taken place in foreign, partly for this kingdom, upon speculation. The assortment of British West India has become small, so that prices do not show any variation from last Friday's. 405 hhds and tierces 49 brls Barbadoes by auction brought 32s 6d to 39s for brown to fine yellow. 203 hhds 37 brls St Lucia realised 37s to 39s for good to fine yellow; low to mid yellow and grey, 34s to 35s 6d; brown, 31s 6d to 33s 6d. 32 hhds crystallised Demerara sold at 38s to 39s. The stock of sugar in London on 21st inst. was 53,166 tons, against 76,490 tons in 1852, a decrease of 23,314 tons, the greatest falling off being upon West India. Deliveries during last week amounted to 4,098 tons, against 4,281 tons in the previous season.

Mauritius.—There was a steady demand on Tuesday, when the public sales comprised 14,370 bags, of which 10,000 bags sold at 6d decline: grocery, low to fine, 34s 6d to 38s 6d; refining kinds, 34s to 37s; brown, 30s to 34s; very low dark do, 25s 6d to 28s. Deliveries continue large. The stock is 7,824 tons, or 2,636 tons less than at same time last year.

Bengal.—2,354 bags sold without any material alteration in prices: white Benares, low mid to good, 35s 6d to 38s 6d; grainy brown and yellow, 31s 6d to 32s 6d; white, 42s 6d. Nothing of importance has been done by private contract.

Manilla.—Privately 12,000 bags clayed sold at 20s 6d for the United Kingdom; also 4,000 bags low brown at 16s per cwt.

Foreign.—Some large sales are reported, and partly to speculators, who usually operate at this time of year, as the reduction in the duty takes place on 5th July. Three cargoes of yellow Havana, comprising about 3,800 boxes, have sold privately—Nos. 12 to 12½, 22s to 22s 6d; No. 16, 25s. Two cargoes Paraiba for the Continent brought 19s to 19s 3d; one of Pernam, 19s 6d; and a cargo white Pernambuco for Trieste at 24s, not insured.

Refined.—Business is partly checked by the moderate supply of low goods, which are in great demand at the recent advance, 47s being paid; in middling to fine descriptions no change can be noticed this week. Wet lumps are steady at the quotations. Common West India treacle is wanted, and brings comparatively high rates, viz., 18s to 19s. The uncertain state of political affairs in the East has tended to keep the bonded market quiet, and there are few sales reported either in English or foreign goods. Crushed is firm at 31s 6d to 32s for fine; 40lb loaves, 36s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—A fair business has been done in West India at full prices.

COFFEE.—The trade have bought to a moderate extent, paying the extreme rates of last week, particularly for good qualities. There has not been much speculative inquiry for native, yet the market is very firm, with few sellers under 46s, at which price 300 bags good ordinary quality were bought in. Privately the sales are 3,000 bags at 47s 6d; old, 46s 6d. 351 casks 569 bags plantation by auction went rather higher and chiefly sold: mid bold to good, 61s to 69s up to 73s; other qualities ranged from 51s 6d to 60s 6d for fine ordinary to middling; triage, &c., in proportion. Mocha is still inactive, and of 824 bales, &c., in public sale, a small part only sold at 67s 6d to 69s 6d for mid greenish short berry: remainder taken in at 68s to 71s, but since partly placed at 67s. 19 tres 49 bags Jamaica were also bought in at 49s to 51s; and 1,520 bags ordinary Rio at 41s per cwt.

TEA.—The market is still in a very unsettled state. During the last two days there has been a very limited business done. The telegraphic despatch from Trieste which appeared in the papers yesterday did not have any influence upon prices, both the buyers and importers awaiting the delivery of the letters. Common congou is quiet at 11½d to 11¾d, but nearly all other grades meet with a ready sale, as also all useful qualities of green at the improvement previously established. Deliveries of tea in London to 16th inst. show a decrease of 2,227,000 lbs compared with last year. The stock is 45,405,000 lbs, or nearly the same. Estimated stock in the United Kingdom, 65,355,000 lbs; at same date in 1852, 62,700,000 lbs. Public sales are declared for next week.

COCOA.—There has not been much done in West India this week, and 270 bags Trinidad were only partly disposed of at rather lower rates: red, 32s 6d to 37s; low to good grey, 29s to 33s. There was a further increase in the stock last week, and it consisted of 251 casks 12,040 bags, &c., on 21st inst., against 158 casks 10,444 bags, &c., at same date in 1852. Foreign is held rather above the former value.

RICE.—The market continues steady, and there has been a moderate amount of business transacted at previous rates by private treaty. Stock of East India at this port 18,555 tons; at same time last year it was 12,376 tons; and in 1851, 20,000 tons. Cleaned rice is in good demand.

PIMENTO.—Sales are confined to a few small parcels, at the late sale's prices. The stock has become moderate.

PEPPER.—Scarcely anything has been done this week, owing to the unwillingness of holders to sell. A small parcel common dusty Penang brought 3¾d to 3¾d per lb. Nothing reported in white.

OTHER SPICES.—There is a fair inquiry for nutmegs at full rates, but pending the alteration in the duty sales are very limited, and 71 cases brown kinds advertised for sale on Tuesday were withdrawn; also 33 cases mace, and 10 cases cloves. A small parcel African ginger sold at 26s to 26s 6d for middling to fair quality. Cassia lignea remains firm, and there is not any offering.

SALTPETRE.—We are again without sales of importance, and the market is very dull. 895 bags Bengal about half sold: refrac 7¼, 26s to 26s 6d; 6¼ taken in at 27s per cwt. The following gives the imports and deliveries to this date, with stocks on hand:—

	1853	1852	1851	1850
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Imported	4,216	2,951	3,444	6,772
Delivered	4,892	3,349	2,700	4,513
Stock	3,007	3,220	3,546	5,235

NITRATE SODA is lower in consequence of arrivals, and cannot be quoted above 18s 6d on the spot.

SPIRITS.—The brandy market is firm. Rums are steady. A small Government contract has been taken, said to be at 2s per gallon proof.

COCHINEAL.—There appears to be no disposition to make purchases at present rates, and 132 bags offered yesterday were chiefly bought in at the previous market value: Teneriffe silvers and dingy low blacks, 4s 2d to 4s 3d: Honduras silvers, 4s 1d to 4s 2d; mixed with dead grain, 3s 6d to 4s; fine blacks, 3s 7d per lb. The stock is 9,754 serons, or nearly 1,000 less than at same time last year. The deliveries show an increase of 1,620 serons.

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Catch has been rather quiet but very firm, and a sale reported at 38s. The stock keeps small. Gambier sold at 32s, but there is not much inquiry. Lac dye remains dull. Nothing has been done in safflower. Turmeric is without alteration to report.

DRUGS.—Since the public sales last week the market has been quiet. All kinds of gums show no further change. Gamboge is very dull and the stock large.

DYEWOODS are inactive. 20 tons Jamaica fustic were taken in at £7 17s 6d

METALS.—There is a better feeling for some descriptions, attended with an improvement in prices. No change has occurred in the iron market, our quotations for all kinds of manufactured being the same as before: railway bars, £8 10s. Scotch pig closed steady at 51s. East India tin is held rather above the present market value, which has prevented any business of moment Banca, 113s; Straits, 108s. British is unaltered. Tin plates are still depressed. Copper remains the same as before. In spelter very extensive transactions have taken place since Friday, at gradually advancing prices, closing yesterday at 22£ 5s to 22£ 10s, or 2£ above the last quotation.

HEMP.—The sales in clean are quite upon a retail scale, at last week's rates, the market being quiet. Nothing further has been done in Jute. The principal holders do not bring forward supplies.

LINSEED is inactive at 46s for Black Sea on the spot. Other kinds are quiet. East India, 46s to 47s. Cakes have become dull at the quotations—fine English £8.

OILS.—Pale seal is firmer, as latest accounts from the fisheries are unfavourable: £31 refused for arrival, £32 demanded. Other kinds of common fish are quiet. Sperm meets with more inquiry, and stocks are moderate. Linseed is flat at 27s 6d, but the market closes somewhat firmer. Rape is dull, the late speculative inquiry having subsided, and prices have given way fully 1s: foreign refined, 36s to 36s 6d. Palm is a shade higher: fine held at 34s 6d. Cocoa-nut presents no new feature.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—English drawn steady at 46s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—Prices have advanced 3d to 6d, and there has been a better demand during the week, the present low stock attracting much attention. Yesterday first sort Petersburg Y C was quoted at 47s 3d to 47s 6d; to arrive in the last three months, 48s. Other kinds have met with more inquiry. The supply of town-melted falls short.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, May 23.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	36,849	42,003	23,935
Delivered last week	766	956	766
Do. since 1st June	89,922	102,282	101,349
Arrived last week	2,640	709	324
Do since 1st June	101,278	107,611	84,556
Price of YC on the spot	37s 6d	37s	47s
Do. Town last Friday	38s	38s 9d	49s 3d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—As there were not any public sales to-day the market was firmer. Transactions in West India reached 490 hhds, making 1,533 for the week. Foreign.—The week's business to latest time will be found under the usual head. Refined was without further change.

COFFEE.—The small public sale of 110 casks and bris 15 bags plantation went off at extreme rates. 1,500 bags native Ceylon, of old importation, were reported sold at 46s 6d.

COCOA.—101 bags Trinidad part sold at 30s to 35s 6d.

SPICES.—340 bags Penang pepper were bought in at 5¼d. 152 bags Malabar realised 4¼d to 4¾d for half-heavy. 97 bags good white Penang sold at 11d to 11½d. 9 cases mace brought 2s 5d to 2s 9d. 12 cases brown nutmegs 2s 5d to 2s 1d per lb. 135 bags African ginger sold at 26s 6d per cwt.

ARROW ROOT.—1,268 tins Jamaica, part sold at 6¼d to 9¼d per lb.

JUTE.—522 bales sold from 18£ to 22£.

FUSTIC.—70 tons Savanilla sold at 4£ 10s to 5£.

SHELLS.—94 boxes tortoise about one-third part sold at easier rates: Singapore, assorted to fair, 21s to 33s; fine, 36s. Fair mixed Bombay mother-o'-pearl brought 48s to 48s 6d. Cowries were bought in at 42s for good dead shells.

TALLOW.—Prices were generally 3d to 6d higher at the public sales to-day. 721 casks Australian chiefly sold from 41s to 47s 9d; and 256 casks South American, 47s to 48s.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains without any alteration to notice in any description of goods, except treacle is not so firm. In the bonded, owing to a short supply, prices are fully maintained. Dutch and Belgian crushed are not much operated in, even for the Italian markets, they being influenced by the Russian diplomatic intrigues at Constantinople.

GREEN FRUIT.—The warm weather is in favour of consumption. Four cargoes oranges from Lisbon have been received, a portion of which, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a reduction of 4s to 5s per box. Lemons sustain their value. Nuts in fair demand, although buyers supply themselves for immediate want, awaiting the reduction of duty to lay in stock.

DRY FRUIT.—The trade have come forward this week and bought freely of currants, principally new, at 49s to 50s. Of such the stock will shortly be exhausted. No business in raisins, excepting a few purchases in Chesmes at 43s on foreign account. A general expectation again prevails that the duty on raisins will be reduced, and, therefore, the sales for home trade are stopped. Black raisins still asked for as a substitute for currants.

SEEDS.—There has been a fair trade passing, and quotations of last week are unaltered.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Not any alteration in the market since the last week's report.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales are going on very steadily, and at fully as high prices as last sales. There are not many continental buyers, but the demand is sufficiently great for our own woollen manufacturers to keep up the prices of the raw material of every class and kind.

FLAX.—Not any alteration.

HEMP.—Little doing and the price drooping.

COTTON.—A fair extent of business has been transacted this week, the market being tolerably steady, without any material change in prices. 650 bales Surat and 500 Cochin are advertised for public sale on Thursday, 2nd June. Sale of cotton wool from the 20th to the 26th instant inclusive:—1,360 bales Surat, at 2¾d to 4¼d for ordinary to good; 700 bales Madras, at 3¾d to 3¾d for middling fair Western to good Northern; and 3¾d to 4¼d for middling to good Tinnevelly; 250 bales Bengal, at 3¼d to 3¾d for middling to fully fair.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been made to some extent, especially for Western stemmed, at very full prices.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—At Leadenhall on Tuesday there was an abundant supply of leather of almost all descriptions (being what is called a double market, not any having been held in the past week). There existed, however, a good demand for crop hides of 45 lbs and under, for light butts, particularly for the thinnest, and for rounded calf skins of every weight. Dressing hides and shaved hides were in less request, and scarcely supported former prices. In other articles no alteration can be quoted. At the public sale of the past week the most prominent goods were New South Wales hides, of which 7,300 were offered, and about 4,000 were sold at 3d to 4d, which is ½d to ½d per lb less than former sales. The Cape hides were also lower, the best bringing 4½d to 4¾d. Scarcely any of the continental goods were sold. Of the 45,000 East India kips offered, about two-thirds were sold at rather easier prices.

TIMBER.—No change in prices, but a good firm market is sustained for the early importations.

METALS continue generally without animation, with the exception of spelter, which has risen from 19£ 10s to 22£ 10s per ton, at which price there are still large buyers in the market. Scotch pig iron continues firm at 51s, buyers of G.M.B. cash, the consumption and exports being very large.

PROVISIONS

The increased supply of fine Friesland butter, with warmer weather, has reduced the price to 90s, with a good demand, the inferior sorts still making high rates in proportion. Leer, 68s; Hollands, 84s. The Irish butter also in better supply—demand good.

Bacon at 68s on board meets a ready sale; in some instances a shilling more has been obtained.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock.	Butter. Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Bacon. Deliveries.
1851	1,608	1,173	4,792	2,573
1852	4,586	1,509	6,029	1,154
1853	535	2,956	8,374	2,199

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	2,663
Foreign do	10,939
Bale Bacon	2,471

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, May 23.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of each kind of meat on offer here to-day were seasonably good, and in fair condition, the general demand ruled steady.

FRIDAY, May 27.—The trade ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

All per stone by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Infer'r beef	2	10	to 3	0	Mutton, inferior	3	6	to 3	10
Ditto middling	3	2	3	4	— middling	4	0	4	2
Prime large	3	6	3	8	— prime	4	4	4	6
Prime small	3	8	3	10	Large pork	3	4	3	10
Veal	3	10	4	10	Small pork	4	0	4	4

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 4d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 23.—Since Monday last the imports of foreign stock into London have been tolerably good, the total supply having amounted to 2,582 head. In the corresponding week in 1852, we received 2,505; in 1851, 2,451; in 1850, 2,012; in 1849, 1,739; in 1848, 2,255; and, in 1847, 2,961 head. The imports into London last week were:—Beasts, 462; sheep, 1,741; lambs, 13; calves, 338; and pigs, 28.

To-day's markets were seasonably well supplied with each kind of foreign stock, the general quality of which was good. The demand was less active than of late, and the value of beasts and sheep had a downward tendency.

The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were unusually large, the time of year considered, and of very superior quality; indeed the supply was one of the best we ever witnessed at this particular period. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was extensive, and that numerous sales of beasts took place for distant local consumption; the beef trade, arising from the large excess in the supply, was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. The top figure for the general run of Scots was 4s 4d per 8 lbs; but we may observe, that 10 wonderful Highlanders were sold, by weight, at 4s 8d per 8 lbs. It is necessary to intimate that the sale just alluded to formed the almost sole exception as to price; hence graziers in general will understand that the average highest quotation for beef was 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,600 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 700 Herefords, runts, Devons, Scots, &c.; and from Scotland, 540 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep compared with Monday last; nevertheless, prime old Downs, out of the wool, sold at Friday's currency, viz., 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs. Long-wools and half-breds—especially the former—moved off slowly, and, in most instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. Nearly the whole of the sheep were out of the wool.

From the Isle of Wight, 350 lambs came to hand, and the arrivals from other quarters were tolerably good. All breeds sold steadily, at very full prices, viz., 5s to 6s 4d per 8 lbs.

The primest calves were in good request, and the turn dearer—some of them having realised 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Other kinds of veal sold readily, at very full prices.

We were fairly supplied with pigs, in which a steady business was doing at previous rates.

SUPPLIES.

	May 26, 1851.	May 24, 1852.	May 23, 1853.
Beasts	3,935	3,681	4,859
Sheep	27,070	25,140	22,740
Calves	247	221	237
Pigs	490	450	330

FRIDAY, May 27.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was seasonably good, both as to number and quality. For all breeds the demand was in a sluggish state, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The general top figure for beef was 4s 4d per 8 lbs. With sheep we were fairly supplied. On the whole, the mutton trade was steady, at unaltered currencies. The primest old Downs realised 4s 8d per 8 lbs. There was an improved sale for lambs at full prices, viz., 5s to 6s 4d per 8 lbs. The supply of calves being large, the veal trade was less active, but no change took place in value. Pigs sold slowly, at barely late rates. Milch cows were in steady request at from 17l 10s to 20l each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	0	to 3	2	Inferior sheep	3	6	to 3	10
Second quality do	3	4	3	6	Second quality sheep	4	0	4	2
Prime large oxen	3	8	3	10	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	2	4	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	4	4	Southdowns	4	6	4	8
Large coarse calves	4	0	4	6	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	8	5	0	Large hogs	3	4	3	8
Sucking Calves	20	0	25	0	Small porkers	3	10	4	4
Lambs	5	0	6	4	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	24	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,040; sheep and lambs, 9,200; calves, 390; pigs, 330. Foreign supply—Beasts, 300; sheep, 700; calves, 310. Scotch—Beasts, 36.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, May 23.—During the past week the supply has been small, but the great change in the weather has caused the consumption to fall off considerably. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 130s to 170s; Lincolnshire ditto, 110s to 130s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 130s; ditto reds, 90s to 100s; French whites, 70s to 80s; Rhenish ditto, 60s to 90s per ton.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, May 23.—These markets are seasonably well supplied with potatoes as to quantity, but their general quality is inferior. A full average business is doing at our quotations. The imports last week were 444 sacks 79 tons from Dunkirk, 305 tons from Rotterdam, and 150 ditto from Hamburg. York Regents, 135s to 180s; Lincolnshire ditto, 120s to 140s; Scotch ditto, 105s to 135s; Foreign, 90s to 100s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, May 23.—The improvement in our market noticed last week still continues, and fine samples are difficult to obtain, even at a further advance. Mid and East Kents, 120s to 168s; Weald of Kents, 115s to 126s; and Sussex Pockets, 112s to 126s.

FRIDAY, May 27.—We have still to report rather an active inquiry for all kinds of hops, the prices of which are freely supported, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 120s to 168s; Weald of Kent, 115s to 126s; Sussex, 112s to 126s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, May 23.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Chester Main 15s 6d—Hastings' Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell 16s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s 6d—North Percy Hartley 16s—Smith's West Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 15s 6d—Townley 14s 9d—Walker Primrose 14s 9d. Wall's-end: Acorn Class 16s 6d—Bell and Brown 16s 3d—Gibson 16s 3d—Gosforth 16s 3d—Harton 16s 3d—Hedley 16s 3d—Lawson 15s 6d—Northumberland East 15s 9d—Riddell 16s 3d—Eden Main 17s—Bell 16s 9d—Belmont 16s 9d—Lambton 17s 6d—Cassop 17s 3d—Kelloe 17s 6d—West Kelloe 16s 9d to 17s—Whitworth 16s—Clavering Tees 15s 3d—Fothergill's Aberdare Steam 23s 6d—Grey's West Hartley 16s—Llangennech 23s 6d. Ships at market, 129; sold, 63; unsold, 46.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Burnhope 14s—Chester Main 15s 3d—Hastings' Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell 16s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s—Longridge's West Hartley 16s 6d—Smith's West Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor 15s—Tanfield Moor Butes 15s—Walker Primrose 14s 9d—Wylam 15s. Wall's-end:—Harton 16s—Hedley 16s—Lawson 15s 6d—Lyons Main 16s 6d—Hetton 17s 6d—Haswell 17s 6d—Kepier Grange 17s—Penshaw 16s 3d—Plummer 17s—Stewart's 17s 6d—Wood's Hartley 14s 6d—Cassop 17s—Heugh Hall 16s 9d—South Hartlepool 17s—South Kelloe 16s 9d—Tees 17s 6d—Woodhouse Close 15s 3d—Derwentwater Hartley 16s 6d—Grey's West Hartley 15s 9d—Llangennech 23s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d. Ships at market, 204; sold, 85; unsold, 119.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

The market is very firm, although there has not been quite so much business done during the past week, owing to the trade being chiefly engrossed with the public sales now going forward in London.

METALS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

There is still great inactivity in the iron market, and for both Welsh and Staffordshire manufactured iron, there is generally only a very languid demand. The prices for Scotch pig iron are almost without change, but the shipments are to a considerable extent. Copper is firm; but most other metals are to be bought on easier terms.

The Gazette.

Friday, May 20.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Myers and Co., St Issells, Pembrokeshire, coal miners—Richardson and Chappell Balderstone, near Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen carders—Briggs and Doody, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, drapers—Hindle, Moore, and Co., Accrington, Lancashire, engravers; as far as regards J. West—W. and E. Jones, Upper Bangor, Carnarvonshire, innkeepers—E. and C. Robins and Co., Birmingham, auctioneers—Manley and Payror, Barking, Essex, surgeons—Winch and Calder, Northfleet, hotelkeepers—Ball, Dunnicliff, and Co., Nottingham and Ilkeston, Derbyshire, glove manufacturers; as far as regards J. D. Dunnicliff—T. and H. Walker, Hunslet, Yorkshire, slag iron manufacturers—Dempsey, Brothers, Liverpool, timber merchants—F. and H. J. Morton, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds, galvanised iron merchants—M'Clymont and Stewart, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, tea dealers—Symons and Wright, Derby, manufacturing chymists—Brooks and Moren, York road, Kennington road, grocers—Taylor and Fallow, Rochdale, woollendrapers—Slater and Sons, High street, Kensington, butchers—The Malago Vale Coal Company, Bristol—Segden and Johnson, Almondbury, Yorkshire, manufacturing chymists—Routledge, Brough, and Hayes, Wrexham, Denbighshire, and Liverpool—Todd and Co., Dewsbury, Yorkshire, wine merchants—J. and L. Tattersall, Leeds, farmers—Noake and Graham, Bristol, wine merchants—J., H. J., and G. G. Houghton, Bartholomew close, oil merchants; as far as regards J. Houghton—Birtwistle and Fielding, Great Harwood, Lancashire, powerloom cloth manufacturers; as far as regards W. Fielding—Willats, Blandy, and Co., Reading, brewers; as far as regards J. Y. Willats—Batton and Whitcomb, Old Broad street, metal brokers—C. and J. Walker, Aberdeen, commission merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. Tuffield, Hoxton Old town, tallowchandler—first div of 1s 1¼d, on Saturday, May 21, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

I. Heyes, St John's lane, Clerkenwell, stereotype founder—first div of 2s 10d, on Saturday, the 21st inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

J. Wager, Liverpool road, Islington—first div of 15s 3d, on Saturday, the 21st inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

W. Lawson, Diss, Norfolk, chymist—first div of 3s 1½d, on Saturday, the 21st inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

T. and J. Chew, Little Moorfields, liverystable keepers—first div of 5s, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

R. Summers, Bath street, City road, pawnbroker—second div of 1d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. Rutty, Gerard street, Soho, draper—second div of 3d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

A. Blumenthall, Birmingham, wine merchant—third and final div of 3 9-16d, on Thursday, the 19th inst., and every alternate Thursday up to the end of July, at Mr Bittleston's, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Robert Wood, Commercial place, Lewisham road, Greenwich, cheesemonger.

Joseph and Benjamin Greenwood, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A. B. Todd, Kilchattan, Bute, and New Cumnock, Ayrshire, brick manufacturer.

Tuesday, May 24.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Holt and Archer, Bull Inn court, Strand, licensed victuallers—Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham, attorneys—Emmett and Knight, Bloomsbury square, attorneys—Brickies, Geissler, and Thorp, Manchester, manufacturers of silk; as far as regards J. Geissler—Reston and Leack, Lancaster, surgeons—J. and F. Green, Houghton Conquest and elsewhere, Bedfordshire, farmers—Russell and Sons, Upper Ground street, Blackfriars, and Wednesbury, Staffordshire, patent tube manufacturers—George and Moseley, Sandgate, Kent, surgeons—Booth and Blakelock, Sunderland, shipbuilders—Fisher and Hinton, John street, Bedford row, and Bartholomew close, surgeons—Harrop, Green, and Harrop, Liverpool, general brokers; as far as regards J. G. H. Greene—Close and Stabb, High street, Stratford, bakers—Ainsworth, Cappage, and Stirling, Chester, Cumberland, flax spinners—Crease and Blake, Liskeard, Cornwall, milliners—Lundie and Clark, Stockport, candlewick manufacturers—Allen and Son, Pilkington, near Manchester, dyers—Jones and Co., Carnarvon, drapers—Campbell and Christie, Glasgow, ironfounders.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. H. Murray, Alfred place, Camden road, baker—first div of 4s 2d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

H. Jackson, Mincing lane, merchant—seventh div of 1½d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

J. Sewell, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, money scrivener—third div of 1d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

W. Figg, Brighton, clerk—second div of 1s, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

F. Paynter, Penzance, attorney—second div of 10½d, any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.

T. E. Williams, Exeter, wine merchant—further div of 1s 3¾d, any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.

G. Cappin, Nantwich, cheesefactor—final div of 19s, any Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.

A. Champ, Liverpool, provision dealer—first div of 4s, any Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

William Hutchinson, Riches court, Lime street, shipbroker.

Hannah and John Mathew, Holland street, Blackfriars road, coach wheelwrights.

Edward Jones, Strand, woollen draper.

Robert Lambethall, Eltham place, Dover road, Southwark, draper.

John Pinnock Thirkell, Cranbrook, Kent, farmer.

Francis Harrison, Chelmsford, grocer.

Samuel Underhill, Wolverhampton, commission agent.

John Westlake Wainwright, Bridgwater, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Paterson, Hawick, Roxburghshire, ironmonger.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

John Day and Thomas Day, gun makers, Tonbridge.

Alexander Dalrymple, merchant, Lime street.

Thomas Foster, wine and spirit merchant, Barge yard, Bucklersbury.

Richard Faithfull, coach builder, King street, and George street, Portman square.

Enoch Turner, builder, Birmingham.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, May 23.—The railway market was languid to-day, and prices in some cases showed a tendency to depression. Royal Danish were last quoted 2¼ pm; South-Eastern of France, ½ pm; Central of France, 2 to ½ pm; and Grand Trunk of Canada, ¼ to ½ pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies very little business was transacted. Those connected with mining undertakings, particularly Jamaica, were heavy, sales having again preponderated. Metcalfe left off 10½ to ¾ pm; Jamaica, 4½ to 5½ pm; Port Royal, 1½ to ¾ pm; and Sue River, ¾ to 1 pm. Among miscellaneous descriptions, Berlin Waterworks are ¼ to ½ pm; and North of Europe Steam ½ dis. Crystal Palace were rather better, purchases having been renewed.

TUESDAY, May 24.—The railway market was quiet to-day, without much alteration in prices. Royal Danish were last quoted 2 to ¼ pm; Central of France, 2 to ½ pm; South-Eastern of France, ¾ to ½ pm; and Grand Trunk of Canada, ¾ to ½ pm. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were heavy, but quotations showed no decline. In Australian and Jamaica mines there was little business, and prices, especially for the latter, were lower. Metcalfe closed 9½ to ¾ pm; Jamaica, 4¾ to 5 pm; Port Royal, 1½ to ½ pm; and Sue River, ¾ to 1 pm. Among miscellaneous descriptions Berlin Waterworks are ¾ to ½ pm; and North of Europe Steam, ½ discount. Crystal Palace shares were not so well supported, and presented increased heaviness towards the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—There was not much activity in the railway market to-day, and prices presented little alteration. Royal Danish were last quoted 2 to ¼ pm; Central of France, 1½ to 2½ pm; South Eastern of France, ¾ to ½ pm.; and Grand Trunk of Canada, ¼ to ½ pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies no change of moment occurred. Those connected with mining, including Jamaica, remain heavy. Metcalfe left off 10 to ½ pm; Jamaica, 4½ to 5½ pm; Port Royal, 1½ to ½ pm.; and Sue River, ¾ to 1 pm. Among miscellaneous descriptions Berlin Waterworks are ¼ to ½ pm; Melbourne Docks, par to ¼ pm; and North of Europe Steam, ½ discount. Crystal Palace shares were dealt in only to a limited extent.

THURSDAY, May 26.—The railway market was steady to-day, but the transactions were rather limited. French descriptions showed a decline at the commencement of business, but they ultimately recovered and closed with greater firmness. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to ½ pm; South-Eastern of France, ¾ to ½ pm; Central of France, 1½ to ¾ pm; and Grand Trunk of Canada, par to ¼ pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies not much alteration occurred. Those connected with the various mines were dull, owing to the general inactivity of business. Metcalfe left off 9 to ½ pm; Port Royal, 1½ to ¾ pm; Jamaica, 4½ to 5 pm; and Sue River, ¾ to 1 pm. Crystal Palace shares were rather lower.

FRIDAY, May 27.—The railway shares are rather worse, but the alteration is not material. French shares are firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONVICTS.—A return by the House of Lords of the number of convicts (of some importance at the present time) has just been printed. In seven years (1846 to 1852 inclusive), 18,861 convicts were removed to the Australian colonies—13,785 males and 5,076 females. On the 31st March last there were 1,234 prisoners in the convict prisons and hulks eligible for tickets of leave in this country, of which 145 who have been detained on public works in this country will be entitled to consideration, at the expiration of half their sentence, for pardon.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr Talbot has written to the *Athenæum*, announcing the fact that he has, after many trials and much difficulty, succeeded in converting photographic metal plates into what he calls "positive etchings," by causing the plate, by chemical means, to engrave itself. Any object which can be placed in contact with the metallic plate, as the leaf of a fern, the light feathery flowers of a grass, a piece of lace, &c., is engraved as accurately as if its shadow had itself corroded the metal. Objects which cast a broad and uniform shadow, as the opaque leaf of a fern or other plant, produce an etching which, when printed, delineates the original in a pleasing but unusual form, something between an aquatint engraving and an Indian ink drawing. The size of the plate offers no difficulty in this new process except as requiring more care in the operator; but the larger the plate the less obvious the minute deviations from the original.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A voluminous statistical statement regarding the progress of the railway interest in the United States has been lately received, which affords some interesting information on a principle which is of comparatively recent origin, but which has contributed so much to the development of the resources of the various countries in which it has been adopted. It appears that at the commencement of the year 1852, 10,814 miles of railroad were completed and in use in the United States, and that 10,898 were then in course of construction, with the prospect of being speedily brought into use, the whole of which is expected to be completed in the course of the next four years. The cost of construction varies from 30,000 dollars to 46,000 dollars per mile. The primary design of nearly all the lines of railway in the United States has been to connect the seacoast with the distant interior, an object which is obviously necessary in order to develop the resources of the country to the fullest extent, but which it will take years to accomplish.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—This week was published a statistical return of the works now carrying on at sundry harbours of refuge in Great Britain. From this return it appears that works for the greater safety and efficiency of such harbours are being carried on at Dover, Harwich, Alderney, Jersey, and Portland. For Dover the total estimate was 245,000*l*; the total amount voted is 176,000*l*. The vote required for 1853-54 amounts 34,000*l*, and about 35,000*l* will afterwards be required to complete the works. The total estimate for Harwich is 110,000*l*, the whole of which has been voted. Alderney stands thus:—total estimate, 620,000*l*; amount voted, 345,000*l*; vote for 1853-54, 62,000*l*; votes required for completion, 313,000*l*. Jersey—total estimates, 700,000*l*; amount voted 222,000*l*; vote for 1853-54, 40,000*l*; votes required for completion, 438,000*l*. Portland harbour and breakwater—total estimate 588,959*l*; amount voted, 275,000*l*; vote for 1853-54, 90,000*l*; and the sum required to complete the works amounts to 223,959*l*.

For years the deaths of soldiers from chest diseases have been numerous. This, we understand, is attributable to the notoriously cumbrous knapsack, which is stupidly contrived to press the weight of pack and kit over the lungs, and to impede the free movements of the soldier's arms. That this knapsack should be continued in the service is more remarkable, as, years ago, a Mr Berington patented a knapsack which gives ease to the chest, and sets the soldier's arms free for any evolution the soldier can desire. It appears to us that the adoption of Mr Berington's knapsack in the army and militia would be neither more nor less than an act of humanity.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to May 21, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on May 21 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	24,946	19,720	32,182	26,856	17,434	8,152
East India	22,201	19,886	20,965	53,730	26,764	16,257
Mauritius	14,387	10,826	11,616	16,691	10,519	7,883
Foreign	...	...	10,297	10,164	...	...
	62,534	59,432	75,060	77,181	54,717	34,271
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cherikon, Siam, & Manilla	4,668	1,946	2,000	1,804	7,145	5,086
Havana	811	2,462	5,818	1,743	9,343	9,524
Porto Rico	841	255	1,010	759	2,515	967
Brazil	870	3,676	4,206	2,794	8,413	6,414
	7,130	7,979	13,134	7,110	28,416	22,991

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

	s	d	
From the British Possessions in America	25	5½	per cwt.
— Mauritius	25	6¾	—
— East Indies	26	4½	—
The average price of the three is	25	9	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	1,158	802	3,642	1,738	2,835	712

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
W. India.	656,900	637,290	375,705	475,820	469,485	472,610	1,240,595	958,230
E. India.	102,960	59,400	122,490	55,765	49,795	4,185	174,918	140,490
Foreign	6,390	22,140	16,785	19,170	2,520	1,980	89,730	77,760
	776,250	718,830	514,980	550,755	514,800	483,775	1,505,340	1,176,480

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.	9,187	9,722	1,093	1,061	9,901	13,207	16,219	18,936
Foreign	4,677	4,338	1,090	2,106	1,081	1,707	6,440	4,817
	13,864	14,060	2,183	3,167	10,982	14,914	22,659	23,753

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.	5,832	1,400	746	1,272	3,670	4,282	9,120	6,732
Ceylon	50,690	34,968	16,235	15,652	64,883	71,940	162,705	178,496
Total BP.	56,622	36,368	16,983	16,924	68,533	76,222	191,825	185,227
Mocha	4,726	15,165	1,147	1,926	7,158	7,447	9,582	23,613
Foreign EI.	2,677	3,139	1,475	473	3,691	3,421	11,189	11,456
Malabar	...	...	1	175	175	813	402	763
St Domingo.	...	3,361	25	362	3	1,135	2,838	4,693
Hav. & P Rico	...	...	855	67	189	1,170	3,861	6,229
Brazil	15,253	14,710	15,000	9,451	15,565	23,073	49,460	34,014
African	14	93	...	...	...	386	647	268
Total For.	22,670	36,468	18,503	12,454	26,781	37,415	68,949	81,532
Grand tot.	79,292	72,836	37,485	29,378	94,714	113,637	260,774	266,765

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI.	3,416	6,490	4,399	1,690	6,526	8,199	11,345	11,953
Foreign EI.	482	655	291	181	418	376	1,033	1,602
Total	3,898	7,145	4,690	1,871	6,944	8,568	12,378	13,555

PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	45	95	...	5	61	98	103	95
Black	123	710	111	615	414	667	1,400	1,643

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	463	645	63	106	472	344	902	1,377
Do. Wild.	...	...	3	...	31	7	358	560
CAS. LIG.	1,163	289	1,599	984	846	812	1,901	502
CINNAMON.	3,133	1,585	1,949	2,130	238	810	3,964	3,142

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	8,644	9,568	4,785	7,259	1,613	1,723	4,992	5,057

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL	4,552	2,339	...	...	3,700	5,388	10,718	9,754
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE	929	2,803	...	...	1,572	2,389	7,425	10,102
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	1,535	1,062	...	...	1,628	1,243	4,656	224
FUSTIC	272	537	...	...	393	1,521	1,381	411

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India	3,185	6,185	...	...	13,412	13,138	20,714	22,171
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	1,924	1,148	...	...	1,093	1,398	1,256	1,176

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	2,951	4,218	...	...	3,349	4,892	2,230	3,007
Nitrate of Soda	1,191	495	...	...	1,422	452	618	165

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	259	247	...	...	275	710	567	80
Brazil	40	...	...	...	40	38	82	44
East India	7,490	60,175	...	...	17,890	25,965	40,300	79,658
Liverpl., all kinds	1,026,804	974,804	77,890	92,790	782,460	749,380	603,720	710,440
Total	1,034,993	1,035,226	77,890	92,790	800,655	776,161	643,207	794,947

MMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following lists of ally revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, for spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes *duty free*

	£	s	£	s
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	25	6d	28	6d
Montreal	25	6	26	6
First sort Pearl, U.S.	28	0	28	6
Montreal	28	0	28	6

Cocoa *duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.*

West India per cwt	29	0	40	0
Guayaquil	34	0	35	0
Brazil	25	0	28	0

Coffee *duty 3d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine...*bond*, p cwt	66	0	90	0
fine ord to mid	50	0	58	0
Berbice and Demerara	0	0	0	0
Mocha, garbled	66	0	78	0
ungarbled	44	0	60	0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd	46	6	47	6
plantation, good mid. to fine	61	0	80	0
fine ord. to middling	52	0	60	0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.	49	0	52	0
pale and mixed	44	0	48	0
Sumatra and Padang	42	0	44	0
Madras and Tellicherry	44	0	60	0
Malabar and Mysore	42	0	47	0
St Domingo	44	0	46	0
Brazil, ord to fine ord	39	0	45	0
fine fine ord to gd mid	46	0	56	0
Costa Rica	46	0	78	0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine	58	0	65	0
fine and fine fine ord	46	0	54	0
ord and good ord	40	0	45	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	46	0	65	0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat per lb	0	3½	0	4½
Bengal	0	3½	0	3½
Madras	0	3½	0	4½
Pernam	0	0	0	0
Bowed Georgia	0	5½	0	6½
New Orleans	0	0	0	0
Demerara	0	0	0	0
St Domingo	0	0	0	0
Egyptian	0	0	0	0
Smyrna	0	0	0	0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver...p lb	3	9	4	3
black	4	6	5	3
Mexican silver	3	8	3	11
black	4	2	4	9
LAC DYE				
D T	2	0	2	4
B Mirzapore	1	10	1	11
TURMERIC				
Bengal p cwt	11	6	12	6
Java and Madras	9	0	12	6
China	0	0	0	0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch	27	0	0	0
Gambier	22	0	0	0

Dyewoods *duty free*

	£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD...p ton	0	0	0	0
CAMWOOD	18	0	28	15
FUSTIC, Cuba	9	10	10	0
Jamaica	5	10	6	0
Savanilla	5	10	6	0
St Domingo	5	0	0	0
Zante	7	0	9	0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy	7	5	7	10
Honduras	5	10	8	15
Jamaica	5	5	5	10
St Domingo	3	15	4	0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima	16	10	17	15
solid	10	0	15	0
small and middling	8	0	12	0
RED SAUNDERS	5	5	5	15
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas	12	0	14	0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt*,	s	s	s	s
new	0	0	0	0
old	0	0	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bond	2	10	2	12
bitter nom.	0	0	0	0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*				
Zante & Cephal. new	2	10	3	0
old	2	7	2	15
Patras, old	3	2	3	12
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*				
Turkey, new, p cwt *d p*	2	5	2	15
Spanish	0	0	0	0
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*				
French per cwt *d p*	0	0	0	0
Imperial cartoon, new	0	0	0	0
Prunes, *duty 7s*, new *d p*	1	9	1	10
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*				
Denia, new, p cwt *d p*	1	9	1	12
Valentia, new	1	14	2	4
Smyrna, black	1	16	0	0
red and Elemo	2	1	2	7
Sultana, new, nom	3	0	3	5
Muscatel, new,	3	7	4	10

Flax *duty free*	£	s	£	s
Riga, P T R...perton	42	0	55	0
St Petersburgh, 12 head	0	0	0	0
9 head	0	0	0	0
Friesland	35	0	52	0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean, new...per ton	37	15	38	0
outshot	37	0	0	0
half cleaned	36	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	40	0	0	0
Manilla, *free*	43	0	46	0
East Indian Sunn	0	0	0	0
Jute	15	0	18	0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb	s	d	s	d
B A and M Vid. dry	0	5	0	8
Do. & B Grande, salted	0	5	0	8½
Brazil, dry	0	8	0	7
drysalted	0	4½	0	6½
salted	0	4		5
Rio, dry	0	5	0	7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry	0	5½	0	6½
Cape, salted	0	2½	0	5
New South Wales	0	3	0	4½
New York	0	0	0	0
East India	0	4	0	9½
Kips, Russia, dry	0	10	0	11
S American Horse, p hide	6	0	9	6
German do	0	0	0	0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal per lb	4	10	7	5
Oude	3	0	6	8
Madras	2	0	5	3
Kurpah	3	0	6	8
Manilla	0	0	0	0
Spanish	3	0	6	1
Caracca	0	0	0	0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0	10	1	1
do.	50	65	0	11	1	3
English Butts	18	24	1	1	1	5
do	28	36	1	1	1	10
Foreign do	16	25	1	0	1	3
do	28	36	1	1	1	5
Calf Skins	20	35	1	0	1	6
do	40	60	1	2	1	9
do	80	100	1	1	1	5
Dressing Hides			1	1	1	3
Shaved do			1	2	1	6
Horse Hides, English			0	8	0	11
do Spanish, per hide			9	0	12	0
Kips, Petersburgh, p er lb			1	1	1	6
do East India			0	10	1	6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts. &c. lb	1	1	0	0
Bottoms	1	2	0	0
Old	1	2	0	0
Touch cake, ...p ton	£117	0	0	0
Tile	117	0	0	0
IRON per ton	£		£	s
Bars, &c. British	9	0	0	0
Nail rods	10	0	0	0
Hoops	12	0	0	0
Sheets	13	0	0	0
Pig, No 1, Wales	4	15	0	0
Bars, &c.	8	10	0	0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	2	15	0	0
Swedish, in bond	11	10	0	0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig	25	0	0	0
sheet	26	0	0	0
red lead	26	10	0	0
white do	30	10	0	0
patent shot	27	0	0	0
Spanish pig, in bond	23	10	0	0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs	20	0	0	0
in faggots	0	0	0	0
SPELTER, for. per ton	20	10	0	0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt. For.6s*				
English blocks, p ton	108	0	0	0
bars	109	0	0	0
Banca, in bond, nom.	nominal			
Straits do	0	0	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box				
Charcoal, I C	28s	6d	0s	0d
Coke, I C	27	0	0	0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For.5s 3d*

British best, *d p* p cwt	0	0	0	0
Patent	0	0	0	0
R. P. West India	0	0	0	0

Oils—Fish

	£	s	£	s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal *d p*	32	15	33	0
Yellow	31	10	32	0
Sperm	90	0	91	0
Head matter	92	0	93	0
Cod	32	15	33	0
South Sea	35	15	36	0
Olive, Galipoli...per tun	62	0	65	10
Spanish and Sicily	64	0	65	0
Palm per ton	36	0	36	10
Cocoa Nut	38	10	40	10
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)	36	0	36	5
Linseed	27	10	27	15
Black Sea p qr	45s	6d	46s	0d
St Petersbg Morshank	44	0	0	0
Do cake (English) per tn	9l	0s	0l	0s
do Foreign	6	15	9	0
Rape, do	5	0	0	0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford	86s	0d	90s	0d
Carlow	0	0	0	0
Cork thirds new	90	0	0	0
Limerick	90	0	0	0
Friesland, fresh	90	0	0	0
Kiel and Holstein, fine	94	0	0	0
Leer	88	0	0	0
Bacon, singed—Waterfd.	65	0	68	0
Limerick	66	0	0	0
Hams—Westphalia	0	0	0	0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder	68	0	72	0
Cork and Belfast do	60	0	70	0
Firkin and keg Irish	60	0	64	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	60	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.	0	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	135	0	140	0
Inferior	100	0	0	0
Cheese—Edam	48	0	54	0
Gouda	46	0	54	0
Canter	20	0	0	0
American	56	0	60	0

Rice *duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s*

Carolina per cwt	21	0	34	0
Bengal, yellow & white	8	6	11	6
Madras	6	6	9	6
Java and Manilla	8	6	12	6

Sago *duty 6d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt	18	0	24	0

Saltpetre, Rough, p cwt

	24	0	28	0
English, refined	28	6	29	0
NITRATE OF SODA	19	0	0	0

Seeds	s	d		d
Caraway, for. old, p cwt	0	0	0	0
Eng. new 46s 56s	0	0	0	0
Canary per qr	40	0	42	0
Clover, red per cwt	45	0	55	0
white	52	0	60	0
Coriander	12	0	16	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	45	0	50	0
English	56	0	58	0
Mustard, br, p bush	9	0	12	0
white,	6	0	10	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs	£2	0	£25	0

Silk *duty free*

Bardah per lb	15	0	17	0
Cossimbuar	12	0	15	6
Gonatea	12	6	16	0
Comercolly	12	0	19	0
Bauleah, &c.	0	0	0	0
China, Tsatlee	16	0	19	0
RAWS—White Novi	26	6	30	0
Fossombrone	23	0	25	6
Bologna	20	0	22	0
Friuli	18	0	23	6
Royals	20	0	21	0
Do superior	22	0	23	0
Bergam	22	0	25	6
Milan	22	0	25	6
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24	26	6	29	6
Do 24-26	27	0	26	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	28	0	29	0
Do 24-26	26	6	27	0
Do 28-32	26	0	0	0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24	26	6	27	6
Do 24-28	24	6	25	6
BRUTIAS—Short reel	14	0	15	0
Long do	13	6	14	0
PERSIANS	12	3	13	3

Spices, *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar...pr lb	0	3½	0	4½
Eastern	0	3½	0	4
white	0	8½	1	2
PIMENTO, *duty 5s*, mid. and good	0	5½	0	6
CINNAMON *duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d*				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	1	5	2	8
Malabar & Tellicherry	0	9	1	9
CAS. LIGNEA, *duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 3d*...pcwt	120	0	130	0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*				
Amboyna and Bencoolen p lb	0	7½	1	1
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	6½	0	7½
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For.* 10s				
East India com...p cwt	20	0	21	0
African	21	0	22	0
MACE, *duty 2s 6d*				
1 and 2 p lb	2	6	3	0
NUTMEGS, *duty 2s 6d*	2	0	3	10

Spirits—Rum *duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall, For.* 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal...*bond*	2	8	2	10
30 to 35	3	0	3	2
fine marks	4	0	5	0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P	2	2	2	4
30 to 40	2	6	2	8
Leeward I., P to 5 O P	1	10	1	11
East India, proof	1	9	1	10
Brandy *duty 15s o gal*				
Vintage of 1847 p	7	6	hd7	8
Vintage of 1848	7	4	7	6
Vintage of 1849	7	2	7	4
Vintage of 1850	7	0	7	2
Vintage of 1851	6	10	7	0
1st brands	2	1	2	2
Geneva, common	2	1	2	2
Fine	2	6	2	8
Corn spirits, *duty paid*	9	10	0	0
Malt spirits, ditto	11	0	12	6

Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d*

British plantation, yellow	25	6	29	0
brown	21	6	25	0
Mauritius, yellow	24	0	28	6
brown	16	0	24	0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	27	6	31	6
Benares, gray and white	25	6	30	0
Date, yellow	21	0	25	0
ord to fine brown	16	6	20	6
Penang, grey and white	24	0	26	6
brown and yellow	19	0	23	6
Madras, grainy yellow and white	24	0	30	0
brown and soft yellow	17	0	23	6
Siam and China, white	22	0	25	0
brown and yellow	17	0	21	0
Manilla, yellow and grey	20	6	21	0
brown	17	0	20	0
Java, grey and white	23	0	26	6
brown and yellow	17	0	22	6
Havana, white	27	0	31	0
brown and yellow	23	0	26	6
Brazil, grey and white	21	0	25	0
brown and yellow	17	0	20	6
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine	19	0	27	0
REFINED *duty Br.* 13s 4d, *For.* 20s 8d				
Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, *bastards* 10s				
Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb *free*	50s	0d	51s	0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb	48	6	49	0
Titlers, equal to stand	47	0	48	0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb	47	0	0	0
Wet lumps	41	6	43	0
Pieces	36	0	41	0
Bastards	27	6	35	0
Treacle	17	0	19	0
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb	43	0	45	0
6 lb loaves	37	0	0	0
10 lb do	36	0	0	0
14 lb do	34	0	0	0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb	31	6	32	0
Lumps, 40 to 42 lb	31	6	0	0
Crushed	31	6	32	0
No. 2	0	0	0	0

SUGAR—REF. *continued*	s	d		d
Dutch superior	29	6	0	0
No. 1	29	6	0	0
No. 2 and 3	27	6	28	6
Belgian crushed, No. 1	28	6	0	0
No. 2	27	0	0	0
Pieces, &c.	27	0	29	0
Bastards	28	6	0	0
Treacle	17	3	0	0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C	47	6	47	0
N. S. Wales	46	0	47	6

Tar—Stockholm, p brl

Archangel	18	0	18	6

Tea *duty 2s 1d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid.	0	11½	1	0
rn. str. and str. blk.	1	0½	1	3
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	4½	2	0
Souchong, but mid to fine	1	0	2	0
Pekoe, flowery	1	4	4	0
orange	0	9	0	0
scented	1	2	1	5
Oolong	1	1	1	9
Hyson Skin	0	10	1	0
Twankay	1	0	1	1
Hyson, common	1	4	1	5
middling to good	1	8	1	11
fine	2	0	3	0
Young Hyson, Canton	1	1	1	3
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	6	2	4
Gunpowder, Canton	1	1	1	4
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	6	2	6
Imperial	1	0	2	0

Timber

	£	s	£	s
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.				
Dantzic and Memel fir	72	0	80	0
Riga	—	72	0	— 77 0
Swedish	—	64	0	— 70 0
Canada red pine	—	70	0	— 80 0
— yellow pine, large	70	0	—	85 0
New Brunswick do. large	85	0	—	95 0
— do. small	60	0	—	65 0
Quebec oak	100	0	—	110 0
Baltic —	70	0	—	100 0
African — *duty free*	160	0	—	200 0
Indian teake *duty free*	240	0	—	260 0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each	75	0	—	165 0
Deals, *duty foreign* 10s, *B.P. 2s per load.*				
Norway per 120 of 12ft	£19	to	26	
Swedish — 14ft	—	19	—	26
Russian, Petersburg standard	—	15	—	18
Canada 1st pine	—	16	—	18
— 2nd	—	12½	—	13½
— spruce, per 120 12ft	—	17	—	19
Dantzic deck, each	—	18s	to	20s

Staves *duty free*

Baltic per mille	£150	to	180	
Quebec —	72		75	

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, *bond*	0	3½	0	6
Virginia leaf	0	2½	0	7
— strip	0	6d	0	9½
Kentucky leaf	0	3	0	5½
— strip	0	5	0	7
Negrohead	0	6	1	3
Columbian leaf	0	11	1	6
Havana	1	0	5	0
Havana cigars, *6d duty* 9s	7	0	14	0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits* 5s

Rough ... per cwt *d p*	10	6	11	0
Eng. Spirits, without cks	46	0	46	3
Foreign do., with casks	48	0	0	0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs	19l	0s	20l	0s
Half-bred hogs	18	0	19	0
Kent fleeces	16	15	17	10
S. Down ewes & wethers	17	0	17	10
Leicester do	16	10	16	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	19	0	20	0
Prime and picklock	18	0	18	10
Choice	17	0	17	10
Super	16	0	16	10
Combing—Wethermut.	20	10	21	0
Picklock	15	10	19	10
Common	16	10	17	0
Hog matching	23	10	24	10
Picklock matching	18	10	19	10
Super do	16	10	17	10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

	s	d	s	d
Spanish—				
Leonesa, R's, F's, & S	1	5	1	6
Segovia	1	3	1	4
Caceres	1	2	1	4
Soria	1	2	1	3
Seville	1	0	1	2
German, Saxon, and Prussian — 1st and 2d Elect	3	3	4	6
prima	2	6	3	0
secunda	2	0	2	4
tertia	1	8	1	11
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian — Electoral	3	6	3	9
prima	2	9	3	3
secunda	2	2	2	8
tertia	1	9	2	0
Lamb's	2	3	4	0
Australian and V D L				
Combing and Clothing	1	2	1	4½
Lambs	1	0½	1	4½
Locks and Pieces	0	8½	1	0
Grease	0	7	1	2
Skin and Slipe	0	8½	1	9
S. Australian & Swan River				
Combing and Clothing	1	3	1	5
Lambs	1	2½	1	5½
Locks and Pieces	0	7	1	5½
Grease	0	6	1	2
Skin and Slipe	0	10½	1	0
Cape—Average Flocks	0	8	1	0
Combing and Clothing	0	10	1	11
Lambs	0	11	1	6
Locks and Pieces	0	10	1	5½
Grease	0	6	1	2½

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*

	£	s	£	s
Port per pipe	34	0	70	0
Claret hhd	7	0	44	0
Sherry butt	10	0	70	0
Madeira pipe	26	0	62	0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of Shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	30	28¾
25000	20	8½	Ambergate,	6½	6½
55500	27 4s	27 4s	Birmingham & Stour Valley	10½	...
45000	31	28	Birkenhead Junction	22	...
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	104	103½
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	71½	70¾
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	24½	24
3601	50	50	Cork and Bandon	21½	21½
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	50	48½
22800	25	25	East Anglian	6½	6
10000	18	18	— (18l E. and H.)	4¾	...
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13½	13¾
10800	25	25	Eastern Union, class A	11	10¾
20000	25	25	— class B and C	7½	7½
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	77	74
15000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	55	...
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	75	...
Stock	—	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	33	31
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	89½	89½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	57	56½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	136	136
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	114	112½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	91½	91
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	96	...
18000	16⅔	11⅔	— Thirds	25¾	...
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	80½	80½
126819	20	15	— Fifths	12	...
71686	20	11½	— West Riding Union	8½	8½
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	17	16¾
211900	11¼	11¼	London and Blackwall	9½	9¾
40000	10	5	London, Tilbury, &c.	7	...
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast	105½	105½
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	118½	118½
65811	20	12	— Fifths	14½	4½
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2½	...
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	90½	90½
—	50	42½	— New 50l	37½	37
—	40	34	— New 40l	30	...
8700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	13	...
8000	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	31	...
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	30½	30½
Stock	100	100	Midland	75¾	75½
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	44	...
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	52	...
22220	25	17½	Newport and Hereford	14½	...
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	55	54½
Stock	100	100	North British	36½	35½
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	13½	13
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	54	53¾
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	98	...
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	62	60¾
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	66	...
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	76	...
6000	26½	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	17	...
15000	13½	All	— Halves	9½	...
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	15	...
65000	20	6½	Shropshire Union	3¾	3½
10000	50	50	South Devon	21½	...
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	75¾	75¾
...	50	50	South Wales	37	37
—	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	14½	...
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	15½	15¾
12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	10½	10½
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	34½	34½
16065	20	14	West Cornwall	10¾	...

No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	72½	72
58500	25	20	— Extensions	13½	13
...	25	11¼	— G. N. E. Purchase	9¾	9¾
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	65	64
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	108	107½
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	56	...
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	152	151½
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	34	...
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	114	113½
8000	25	25	— Halves	57	...
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	28½	...
43077	Av.	12¾	London and Greenwich	14½	...
11136	20	20	— Preference	27	...
6000	20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	100	99
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3½	...
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	108	108
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 p ct	67	...
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	153	...
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	153	...
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	8½	...
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	34	33½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	106½	...
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	96	92½
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	108	...
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	109	109
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	20½	20
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6¾	...
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	4½	4
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	5½	5¾
37522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 5 per ct	3½	...
144000	6¾	6¾	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	5¾	...
144000	6¾	6¾	— No. 2	5¾	5¾
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15	...
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 pr ct)	16½	...
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½ pct	3½	...
93050	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	131	131
60000	12½	12½	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	113	113
81000	10	5	— 4½ per cent Scrip	6	6
80000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8½	...
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 5 pc	7½	...
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	108	107
Stock	100	100	— red. 4 per cent	103	...
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	105	104½
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20l	6½	...
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	154	...
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent	157	...
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	9	...
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves	11	...
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	14½	...
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	9	...
87200	10	10	— New, 16l	11½	...
172300	6	2	— 6l	3¾	...
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	152	...
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5½ per cent	120	...
Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent. pref.	118	...

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	North British	117	116½
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	26½	26½
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	...	...
19375	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	11½	11
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 8 per cent	16½	...
20000	25	25	South Devon	16	...
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	113	113½
Stock	...	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	20½	...
142395	—	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference	106	105
	17	8	— — —	5½	5½
62956	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10½	10¾
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	14	14½
33000	20	5	Dijon and Besancon	13½	...
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	7	6¾
50000	20	20	East Indian	25¾	25½
50000	20	1	— Extension	2¼	...
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	9¾	9
66000 of 20l	20	14	Luxembourg	7½	7½
	10	10	— (Railway)	4½	4¾
	5	2½	— (Canal)	1½	1½
25000	20	7½	Madras	10	9½
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7¾	7½
400000	20	20	Northern of France	37½	36¾
280063	20	10	Paris and Lyons	28½	27½
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	45	...
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	43½	43½
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	26	26½
60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	9¾	...
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	21½	...
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9½	9
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	5	...
50000	20	9	Western of France	21½	20½
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2½	2½
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	1½	1
...	—	2	*Australasian	2	...
20000	20	5	*Australian	4½	4
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	[illegible]	[illegible]
10000	35	24½	*Brazil. Imp. (issued at 5l pm)	5½	5½
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	1½	1½
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	48	...
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	2	2¾
...	14	14	Copiapo	9½	10½
380000	100	100	*Copper Miners of England	75	...
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	34	...
...	—	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	3½	...
20000	20	20	General	17	...
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	...	...
100000	1	1	Liberty	1¼	...
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	8½	9
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	2½	2½
150000	1	1	Port Philip	1½	1½
7000	30	10¾	Santiago de Cuba	7½	1½
50000	1	1	South Australian	1½	6½
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	11	...
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	5½	...
160000	1	1	West Mariposa	1½	1
100000	1	1	Yuba	1½	...

* Transferble by stamped deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	Receipts. Passengers, parcels, &c. £	s	d	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c. £	s	d	Total receipts. £	s	d	Same week 1852 £	Traffic per mile per week £	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853													
1,946,333	1,923,902	26,721	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	May 14	742	0	0	910	0	0	1652	0	0	1590	23	72	72
513,333	513,265	13,307	1	1½	2½	35s	Belfast & Ballymena	21	426	2	5	270	14	8	696	17	1	660	10	37½	37½
3,150,000	1,986,892	60,027	5	1¾	1½	1¾	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.	21	1822	11	8	967	5	8	2789	17	4	1194	83	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,359	35,805	2½	2½	4½	4½	Bristol and Exeter	15	3483	11	2	1295	9	2	4778	0	4	4271	56	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,745,469	40,981	—	...	5s	1½	Caledonian	8	4239	4	0	5611	4	0	9850	0	0	8336	52	189½	189½
4,339,333	4,228,878	44,462	—	—	...	—	Chester and Holyhead	15	3101	0	0	1390	0	0	4491	0	0	2958	47	94½	94½
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	1¼	2	2½	Dublin & Drogheda	21	942	10	4	225	2	2	1167	12	6	915	22	53	53
670,000	457,200	76,200	7½	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	24	...			...			1361	2	0	806	177	6	6
355,600	257,995	15,404	...	...	...	—	Dundee and Arbroath	22	290	19	5	254	6	0	545	5	6	428	34	16½	16½
866,599	644,149	20,779	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	22	297	9	11	476	3	0	773	12	11	762	24	31	31
1,381,200	1,341,900	19,733	—	—	...	...	East Anglian	8	294	2	0	489	19	0	784	1	0	668	12	65	68
2,591,691	3,244,380	36,453	2½	2½	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	21	...			...			4467	0	1	4111	50	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,118,210	39,912	—	—	—	—	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	22	...			...			2475	8	8	2576	31	78	78
17,439,632	12,887,000	40,023	1½	½	1	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	22	10986	12	3	7443	4	5	18429	16	8	14625	57	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,382	1	1½	2½	2½	East Lancashire	22	4485	8	10	2528	5	3	7014	14	1	4510	86	81½	79
2,746,666	2,306,737	25,228	—	—	...	...	Eastern Union	22	1408	4	1	1162	10	0	2570	14	1	2067	27	95	95
7,320,500	4,105,116	23,667	1½	2½	2	2½	Glasgow, South Western	14	...			...			4622	10	0	4354	27	171½	171½
10,804,466	10,455,636	36,910	...	...	2	2½	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	8	7041	0	9	8041	0	0	15742	0	0	11664	55	285½	241½
4,822,010	3,772,473	20,066	...	3½	60s	4½	Great Southern & Western (I.)	21	4094	17	7	1445	11	6	5540	9	1	4893	29	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,585	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	22	...			...			22662	3	8	18317	71	319½	264
14,202,045	11,850,444	45,579	3½	2	2½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	22	...			...			28113	4	2	16374	89	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,559	29,117	4½	5½	6½	7½	Lancaster & Carlisle	8	2649	0	0	2350	0	0	4999	0	0	4270	55	90	90
37,354,620	29,652,084	53,541	6	5½	5½	5s	London & North Western, &c.	22	35489	7	0	19663	10	2	55151	17	2	44575	99	653½	539½
1,900,933	1,406,270	256,050	9s	11s	35½s	35½s	London & Blackwall	21	1667	2	6	67	10	0	1734	12	6	1253	315	5½	5½
7,460,930	7,321,840	42,328	3½	4½	96s	84s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	22	10643	5	9	3209	16	6	13853	5	3	9723	80	172½	172½
12,046,125	8,673,034	34,269	1½	2½	4½	3½	London & South Western	15	9760	0	0	2951	0	0	12711	0	0	11351	50	253½	244½
9,309,532	7,705,663	45,866	—	—	—	—	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	22	6733	14	8	4465	5	3	11139	0	11	8648	65	167½	167½
19,562,160	18,136,289	36,349	2½	2	2½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	15	...			...			24836	11	2	22581	50	498½	498½
2,596,666	1,992,695	15,815	—	4	4	4½	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	22	...			...			2739	7	1	2478	22	126	126
754,669	671,260	15,456	4½	3½	3¾	4	Monklands	21	...			...			987	2	1	937	27	37	37
1,776,000	1,83[illegible],109	33,535	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	7	801	0	0	1861	0	0	2662	0	0	2297	34	78½	60
4,640,666	4,475,108	26,041	2½	...	...	—	North British	8	1669	0	0	1988	0	0	3657	0	0	3484	24	149	146
5,820,000	4,972,665	21,404	—	1	31½s	34½s	North Staffordshire		...			...			...			...	...	232	222
1,939,333	1,667,906	33,358	7	5	24s	3¼	Scottish Central	22	1137	14	3	1020	12	2	2157	14	5	1964	43	50	50
800,000	653,557	20,423	—	—	15s	2	Scottish Midland Junction	21	278	8	10	366	5	9	644	14	7	644	20	32	32
1,628,000	1,425,670	29,842	2½	—	...	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	22	826	6	7	1036	13	1	1862	19	8	1695	39	49	49
12,000,000	12,[illegible]21,850	42,100	3	3½	61½s	61½s	South Eastern	14	11064	0	0	3146	0	0	14210	0	0	12398	49	188½	188
2,583,166	2,070,219	42,100	—	—	1	22s	South Devon	15	1851	6	7	400	0	0	2251	6	7	1988	38	58	58
4,564,429	3,549,987	25,572	...	—	15s	2	South Wales	22	...			...			3392	19	6	1647	27	131	100½
2,000,000	1,720,993	21,409	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	April 30	...			...			1754	0	0	1564	23	77	77
1,134,600	1,120,342	23,666	6	6½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	May 21	...			...			3096	11	5	2475	77	40	40
3,028,406	10,188,617	29,337	—	...	—	—	Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern	22	11376	9	2	15638	4	7	27014	13	10	23651	41	650	633

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Lette r

(FROM THE DAILY MACKET RATE)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

*** In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

	under ½ oz s d	not exc. ½ oz s d
Aden	ab1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast of	...	a1 0
Alexandria	b1 8	
— via Southampton	...	1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	b1 3	
Algeria	b0 10	
Ascension	...	a1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	a1 0
Austrian dominions	...	b0 8
— via France	b1 4	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	b1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto	b1 2	
Azores	...	a1 10
— via Portugal	...	a1 9
Baden	b0 11	
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 3	
Bavaria	b0 11	
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Belgium	b0 6	
— via France (closed mail)	b0 6	
— via Holland	...	a0 8
Belgrade	...	ab0 8
— via France	b1 4	
— via Hamburg	ab1 4	
Berbice	...	1 2
Bermuda	...	1 0
Beyrout via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 3	
Bolivia	...	a3 0
Brazil	...	a1 8
Bremen	...	b0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b0 8
— via Holland	b1 4	
— via France	b0 11	
Brunswick	...	b0 9
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	b1 4	
Buenos Ayres	...	a1 6
California	...	ab2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	ab1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	...	a1 0
Cape de Verde Islands	...	a1 10
Canada	...	1 2
— via Halifax	...	1 0
Canary Islands	...	a1 10
Ceylon	ab1 10	
— via Southampton, or the Cape	...	1 0
Chili	...	a2 0
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	ab1 10	
— via Southampton	...	a1 0
Constantinople	...	b1 1
— via France	b1 10	
— via Hamburg	b2 2	
— via Marseilles by French packet	b1 3	
Cracow	...	b0 8
Cuba	...	a2 3
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	ab1 2½
Curaçoa	...	a1 5
Cuxhaven	...	a0 6
— via France	b0 11	
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
Denmark	...	b0 10
— via Belgium	...	b0 11½
— via France	b1 4	
Ecuador	...	a2 0
Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	ab1 5	
— via Southampton	...	a1 8
Falkland Islands	...	a1 0
France	b0 10	
Frankfort	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Galatz	...	b1 1
— via France	b 10	
— via Hamburg	b2 1	
Galicia	...	b0 8
— via Hamburg	b1 3	
Gibraltar	...	1 0
— via France	ab0 10	
Greece, via Marseilles by French packet	ab1 4	
— via Southampton	...	a1 6
— via Marseilles	ab1 3	
— via France and Austria	b1 4	
Grey Town	...	a2 3
Hamburg	...	b0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b0 8
— via Holland	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	
Hanover	...	b0 9
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via Holland	...	a0 8
— via France	b1 4	
Heligoland	...	0 6
Hesse	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Holland	...	b1 0
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b1 2
— via France	a0 11	
Honduras	...	1 0
Hong-Kong	ab1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Iberia	...	b1 1
— via France	1 10	
— via Hamburg	b2 1	
India	ab1 10	
— via Southampton or the Cape	...	1 0
Ionian Islands	...	ab1 0
— via France	ab1 4	
— via Southampton	...	0
— via Marseilles	ab1 3	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 3	
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)	...	1 0
Kingston	...	1 2
Jassy	...	ab0 8
— via France	b1 10	
— via Hamburg	b2 0	
Java	ab2 2	
— via Southampton	...	ab1 4
— via Holland	...	ab1 0
Lippe Detmold	...	b0 9
— via France	b0 12	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b0 8
— via Hamburg	...	b0 9
— via Holland	b1 4	
— via France	b0 11	
Madeira	...	a1 10
— via Lisbon	...	a1 9
Majorca	ab0 10	
Malta	b1 3	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 1	
Mauritius	...	a1 0
— via Marseilles	ab1 10	
— via Southampton	...	a1 0
Mecklenburg Strelitz	...	a0 6
— via France	b1 4	
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin	...	b0 10
— via France	b1 4	
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
Meiningen	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Mexico	...	a2 3
Minorca	ab0 10	
Modena	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	b1 4	
— via Belgium	...	b0 9½
Moldavia	...	ab0 8
— via France	b1 10	
— via Hamburg	ab1 4	
Monte Video	...	a2 7
Naples	must be sent unpaid	
— via Belgium	...	ab0 4
— via Marseilles, by French packet	a0 5	
Nassau	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
New Brunswick	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	b1 2
Newfoundland	...	1 0
New Granada	...	a1 0
New South Wales	...	a1 0
Norway	...	b1 4
— via Belgium	...	b1 5

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT, 4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints. Delivered free.

Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or stores.

PORT and SHERRY, from 30s per dozen; CHAMPAGNE, 42s per dozen.

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THE GREAT CENTRAL BREAD, FLOUR, and BISCUIT COMPANY.—Provisionally Registered.—Present Capital, £30,000, in Shares of £1 each. With power to increase to £200,000.

No Deposit will be required, but on complete registration the Shares are to be paid in full.

OFFICES—28 Moorgate street.

BAKERY—7 St John street, Clerkenwell.

This Company is formed to supply "Pure Bread" at the lowest possible price, which, according to the present market price of wheat, will be 6d the 4-lb loaf, delivered at the residences of subscribers, and to non-subscribers 6½d. The business of the Company will be conducted upon principles which will avoid liability to the shareholders beyond the amount of their subscriptions. Full details are given in the prospectus, which, together with forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 28 Moorgate street, and 7 St John street, Clerkenwell, London.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Court of Directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, having obtained tenders for the construction of their first large vessel and engines, and having made the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the objects of the undertaking, notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day made a CALL of £2 per share on the shares for the time being taken in the Company, PAYABLE at the banking-house of Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street, London, by two instalments of £1 each; the first of which is to be paid on or before the 20th day of June next, and the second on or before the 20th day of August next.

Interest on the amount for the time being paid up, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, will be paid from the date of the bankers' receipt.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1853.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN YATES, Secretary.

1 Royal Exchange buildings, London.

"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 POULTRY."

Gentlemen cannot ensure to themselves in the matter of Shirts that perfection of fit for which the EUREKA SHIRTS are so eminently celebrated, unless they are careful to ascertain that the above words are stamped inside the collar-band.

No. 38 Poultry is 17 doors from the Bank of England, the sole depôt for these unrivalled Shirts, their sale by any Hosiers or Drapers elsewhere being unauthorised. 1st quality, 6 for 40s: 2nd quality, 6 for 30s

Lists of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps.

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HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court road.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.—ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR is the only preparation that can be relied upon for the growth of hair and whiskers, the restoration of hair in baldness, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, and checking greyness. Persons who have been deceived by similarly named imitations will find that the genuine article has no equal. In pots and bottles 2s each, through all druggists, or sent free by post for 24 penny stamps, addressed to Madame Coupelle, Ely place, Holborn, London. "It restored my hair after everything else had failed."—Miss Small, Dorking. "The young man has now a good pair of whiskers."—Mr Yates, hairdresser, Malton. "It is the only preparation I can recommend."—Dr Ure, Professor of Chemistry.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

London Agents—Laroche, Mainby, and Co.

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Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists, (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY, containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.

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CHARLES T. JUDKINS.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS for Varicose Veins, and all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s.

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Charles Henry Gray, Esq. (firm of Gray and Co.), 71 Cornhill.
Joseph Winney Gull, Esq., Brabant court, Philpot lane, London.
Colonel Alexander Perceval, 1 Belgrave road, Belgrave square.
Anthony Porder, Esq., South crescent, Bedford square.
William Epworth Tuke, Esq., 25 Great Tower street, London.

BANKERS—Messrs Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle street.
SOLICITOR—Osborn Jenkyn, Esq., 38 King street, Cheapside.
BROKER—George Batters, Esq., 25 Throgmorton street.
MINING AGENT—Peter Watson, Esq., 3 Old Broad street.
AUDITOR—Jenkin Jones, Esq., F.S.A.

Offices of the Company—28 Threadneedle street, London.

This Company is formed, upon the cost-book system, for the purpose of working, upon a greatly extended scale of operations, the promising mineral properties of North Wales. The first to be undertaken will be the extensive setts of Maestryfar and of Llwynon, which contain lodes of silver lead and copper of a very rich description, one ton of which is equal to three tons of the average richness of Cornwall and Devon, and also two very valuable stone quarries. The Directors have entered into an agreement for these mines and quarries on advantageous terms, which comprise full surface rights.

The mines and quarries are situate in the parishes of Llanelityd and Llanaber, in the county of Merioneth, a locality of great richness in mineral deposits, and are held under a moderate royalty.

The setts are very extensive, comprising a territory of many hundred of acres, and the lodes extend upwards of a mile. The positions are all that could be wished for, there being every natural advantage for the most economical and expeditious working, as the navigable river Mawddach skirts the properties.

It will be seen by the Reports that 10 lodes have been discovered, and the principal of them opened upon.

Estimates have been prepared and laid before the Directors for all the requisite machinery and plant for the efficient working of these properties, by which it will be seen that for a comparatively small outlay of capital a very large return may be expected; and, from the contracts that are now ready to be entered into, the Directors have every confidence that from the working the quarries alone, a dividend of upwards of 30 per cent. upon the whole capital of the Company will be realised within the first year, and the Directors court every inquiry.

The mines and quarries have been minutely surveyed by well-known mining and civil engineers, whose reports, together with the estimates, plans of the properties, and samples of the ore and stone, lie for inspection at the offices of the Company, 28 Threadneedle street, London, where prospectuses, with the reports annexed, may be had, and applications for shares made, as also to the Broker and Agent to the Company.

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To the Directors of the Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company, 28 Threadneedle street, London.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me Shares of £1 each in the above Company, which I undertake to accept, or any less number allotted to me, to pay the amount thereon when required, and also to conform to the rules of the Company on the cost-book system.

Dated day of , 1853.

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Address .....
Profession or Business .....
Referee .....
Address of referee and profession ..

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Patent Lever Watch, in double-backed engine-turned case, the movement with the latest improvement, i. e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound	4	14	6
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Ditto, with richly engraved case	12	12	0
Ditto, with very strong engine-turned case, chased edges, and jewelled in four holes ..	14	14	0
GOLD CASES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.			
Patent Lever Watch, in double-backed plain or engine-turned gold case, the movement with the latest improvement, i. e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound	10	10	0
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped	13	13	0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance, a very highly finished Watch	17	17	0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had, in gold hunting cases, for £3 3s each extra.

T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, 47 Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch street.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY and delivery at Calcutta of 1,600 tons of the best COKING COAL, of either of the following descriptions, viz.:—Brancepeth, Marley hill, Townley Main, Blaydon Burn, Garesfield, Derwent Haugh.

Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Monday the 30th inst., and to state the date of delivery at Calcutta.

The Board of Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board, D. L. NOAD, Sec.
50 Old Broad street, London, May 17, 1853.

UPPER INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors beg to inform the Shareholders, that by advices received by the last mail from Messrs Watson, Borradaile, and Co., their Agents in Calcutta, the following gentlemen had formed themselves into a Committee for the supervision of the affairs of the Company in India, viz.:—Charles Robert Prinsep, Esq., Advocate General to the Government of India; Daniel Mackinlay, Esq., of the firm of Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co.; James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., of the firm of Messrs Mackillop, Stewart, and Co.; and James Forlong, Esq., of the firm of Messrs Tulloh, Seal, and Co. Messrs Watson, Borradaile, and Co., add, that a favourable feeling is entertained towards the Company by the public, especially in Upper India.

W. P. ANDREW, Managing Director.
2 Moorgate street, London, May 17, 1853.

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—Weather unusually fine drew thousands to the "Downs," and every mode of conveyance was adopted by visitors anxious to witness the result of the race; through clouds of dust, which the Roman poet mentions when referring to the famous Olympic, all classes had to pass; but never was the contest for Dress so plainly decided, and that which looked elegant and felt comfortable secured the palm. This, as on all previous occasions, was universally awarded to the productions of E. MOSES and SON. The fact is, the materials from which their Summer Dress is made are such as dust and sunbeams never change; and the cut and style of the garments meet with equal approbation amongst all classes, from the nobleman to the industrious mechanic. Predictions relative to the winner of the Derby have on some occasions proved fallacious, but West Australian was generally considered the favorite by all parties. Emblems illustrate business, and names interpret commercial transactions, but in no case could this be so applicable as to the business of E. MOSES and SON, always victorious in the race of commerce in this country, winning public approbation by first-rate Dress at every season of the year; taking the start in every new style, and maintaining it through the course of the seasons, and turning the Stakes in the public favour by giving them a large per centage in the price of every article of Dress, to measure or ready-made; also in Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, &c.; and at the same time winning as triumphantly in Australia both West and South, by gigantic transactions with every class of Emigrants, who find their Clothing and Outfits more suitable for their purpose as Gold-diggers, Farmers, or any other profession. The Winner of the Derby then is the business of E. MOSES and SON, but the profits arising from the victory are distributed amongst the patrons of E. MOSES and SON'S Establishment and its Branches, by the superior quality and very low prices of every article in Summer Attire and Outfits for Emigrants to all climates.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The MELBOURNE ARGUS states:—"Industry and perseverance will succeed at the gold-fields, and only the faint-hearted go away because they do not find gold as soon as they expected." The want of a proper Outfit is the principal cause of the digger's impatience. At the Establishment of E. MOSES and SON, every Emigrant may procure the best and most suitable Goods and Clothing at considerably lower charges than are made elsewhere. The most profitable outlays for Emigrants are the goods manufactured by E. MOSES and SON. A separate department is kept for Outfitting. Ship-sailing information, and full lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen, may be had on application, or post-free to any part of the kingdom.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.
London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.
Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street.
Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.
Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book, "the Herald of the Seasons," containing full lists of prices, our system of self-measurement, facts relative to Australia, advice to emigrants, &c., may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be had gratis on application.

Ici l'on parle Francais. | Qui si parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espagn

Wanted, several PORTERS.—Apply any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

Wanted, YOUNG MEN as ASSISTANTS.—Apply any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

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	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Spoons, per dozen ..	18s	22s	36s
Dessert Forks — ..	36s	54s	58s
Dessert Spoons — ..	36s	55s	62s
Table Forks — ..	40s	65s	70s
Table Spoons — ..	40s	70s	75s

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12s ..	28s ..	30s
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s ..	21s ..	25s
Tea ditto	5s ..	11s ..	12s

WILLIAM S. BURTON has Ten Large Show Rooms (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted to the show of General Furnishing Ironmongery (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

29 Oxford street (corner of Newman street); Nos. 1 and 2 Newman street; and 4 and 5 Perry's place.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen.
Obtained the Prize Medal Great Exhibition, 1851

J. S. FRY AND SONS HAVE ALL the advantages which experience and a manufactory on a large scale can command.

FRY'S FRENCH CHOCOLATES which are used at the Royal Table, and by the first Nobility, are delicious, both taken as a beverage, and for eating. Those who wish a cup of really fine delicious well-frothed Chocolate, to pass softly off the palate, should obtain these articles. Important directions are contained in each package. Most persons have never tasted this beverage in perfection.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE BONBONS are delicious and nutritious condiments for the Railway Carriage, for Invalids, the Nursery, and the Luncheon table—and especially adapted for presents. Their celebrated SOLUBLE COCOA is so moderate in price, that no person need resort to other makers. It will go farther than inferior qualities, thus purchasers obtain most for their money by using FRY and SONS' SOLUBLE COCOA, in green and gold or in hexagon packets, will be found of excellent quality.

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Manufacture all kinds of Chocolates and Cocoas.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE or COCOA PASTE, CHOCOLATE POWDER, BROMA, and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, require no boiling.

Sold by tea dealers, grocers, and druggists, in Great Britain and Ireland.

Be careful to observe that the name of "FRY and SONS" is on the packet of each article. Enquire at all grocers or Fry and Sons' Book on Cocoa.—GRATIS.

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.
New Edition, Illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion.
Just published, the 70th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps,

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhœa, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

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"We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Paper.

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.

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